

The Outlook

MAY 2, 1923

AMERICA AND THE INTERNATIONAL COURT

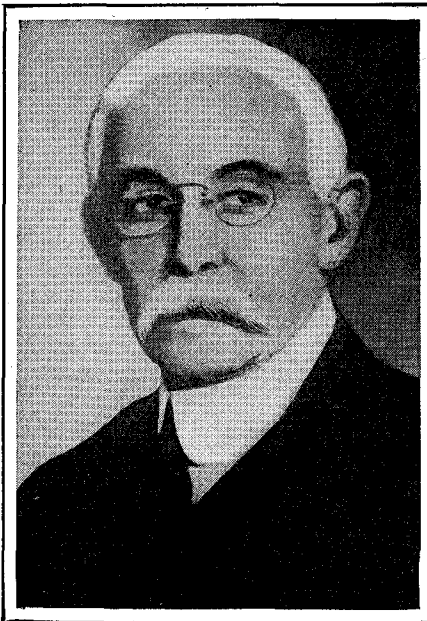
AS we send this issue to press President Harding has been speaking at New York before the annual meeting of the Associated Press upon the proposal that the United States adhere to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

In his speech the President cited his party's official pronouncements in favor of an International Court of Justice, and his own statements as a candidate distinguishing between such a Court "governed by a fixed and definite principle of law," and such an organization as the League of Nations, "an association of diplomats and politicians, whose determinations are sure to be influenced by considerations of expediency and national selfishness," and committing himself to the principle of the Court. With a cordial expression of good will to the League of Nations "if it is serving the Old World helpfully," he made it clear that he was distinctly and decisively opposed to having the United States enter the League. He urged the acceptance of the proposal to adhere to the Court not only as a matter of keeping party faith but as a sound and fair National policy for the elimination of international friction and for the promotion of international justice.

Circumstances made it impossible for the President to present the proposal to the Senate until near the close of the session, when it was too late for the Senate to take any action upon it. The proposal has aroused some antagonism, but also widespread approval. It is reported that Senator Lodge is opposed to pressing this question. Whether he is guided in his opposition by disbelief in the value of the Court itself or by fear that it will threaten the unity of the party is not clear; but some Republicans are opposed to the Court because they do not believe in it. Senator Watson opposes it because he thinks the opposition is widespread among American voters who are not able to distinguish between joining the World Court and joining the League of Nations. Other Republicans are opposed to the issue because they think that returning prosperity will give the Republican party an advantage which may be jeopardized by raising an issue in foreign policy. On the other hand, there are Republican leaders, such as Senator Pepper and Representative George M. Young, who is a member of the Ways and Means Committee in the House, who believe that joining the Court will prove a measure

for international amity without involving the United States in embarrassing entanglements.

Most of the objection seems to arise from the fear that the United States will have to associate itself with the League of Nations in the very process of helping to select the judges of the Court, and that therefore the issue which was prominent in the election of 1920 will be raised anew. To this objection we can see no weight. It is of no significance that the representatives of the nations who select the judges of this Court happen to be also the representatives of the respective nations in the League. If, as is proposed, the United States is ac-



P. & A. Photos

REAR-ADMIRAL COLBY M. CHESTER

cepted as a participant in the Court without being committed to the League of Nations in any way, there is no reason whatever for an intelligent electorate to become confused as to the issue. It should be remembered that the President's proposal for adhesion to the International Court of Justice includes the following conditions or reservations:

I. That such adhesion shall not be taken to involve any legal relation on the part of the United States to the League of Nations or the assumption of any obligations by the United States under the Covenant of the League of Nations, constituting Part I of the Treaty of Versailles.

II. That the United States shall be permitted to participate through representatives designated for the purpose and upon an equality with the other states members respectively of the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations in any and all proceedings of either the Council or the Assembly for the election of Judges or Deputy Judges of the Permanent

Court of International Justice, or for the filling of vacancies.

III. That the United States will pay a fair share of the expenses of the Court, as determined and appropriated from time to time by the Congress of the United States.

IV. That the statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice, adjoined to the protocol, shall not be amended without the consent of the United States.

No objection to the idea of a Court has come from Democratic sources—the only Democratic objection has been to the making of reservations. And from the records of the Republican party it is evident that the idea of a Court has been urged by Republican leaders and has had the sanction of Republican tradition. Under these circumstances it is natural to expect that the proposal to join the Permanent Court of International Justice subject to the conditions outlined by the Administration will meet the approval of the Nation at large.

This proposal seems to us to be as free from partisan considerations as any proposal of foreign policy that has ever been made in American history. Fears that prompt opposition to it seem to us groundless. We hope and believe that the President will hold fast to his purpose to place this Nation side by side with other civilized nations as a participant in the Court organized according to the plan drafted by an American for making international law more effective.

THE CHESTER CONCESSIONS

THE renewal of the Lausanne Conference on the Near East follows close after the granting by the Turkish National Assembly at Angora of concessions to an American company of which Rear-Admiral Colby M. Chester, U. S. N. (retired), is the head. Just what attitude the delegates of the Allies at Lausanne will take as to this is a puzzling question. Turkey's attitude is that the matter concerns no one but Turkey and the concessionaires.

The original concession was made in 1909, but has been in a state of suspended animation ever since. That it is now greatly extended in the nature and character of the things granted may be seen from the following summary in one of the press cable despatches:

In addition to the concession for the development of the Mosul oil fields, whose potential value is fixed at \$4,600,000,000, the concession provides for the building of a network of railways approximating 2,800 miles, the building of ports, development of rich mineral concessions, the building of a model capital at Angora on the plan of the city of Washington,

the development of a model farm, and the shipment into Turkey of American farm machinery.

Naturally, the tendency in this country is to welcome any extension of the "Open Door" idea which should give American enterprise an opportunity to assist in developing the Near East. There are two considerations, however, that must be taken into account. One is that it is hard to say just how far Turkish authority extends. The Angora Government is stubborn about admitting the right of the Allies to put Mesopotamia (Iraq) under a British mandate, and the Allies are not just now admitting that the Turks may give concessions over Mosul properties. What is proposed to be done in Mesopotamia is surely a matter in which the Allies are concerned. The other is the fact that the French and British claim concessions (also originally granted before the war), and that there is danger of a conflict between the grants.

Admiral Chester, who is now about eighty years old, is undoubtedly a man of ability and executive experience, and he has associated with him in this enterprise General George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, and other men of standing. The name of the corporation is to be The Ottoman-American Development Company.

The fact is recalled that Admiral Chester's first connection with Turkish affairs was when he commanded an American battleship sent to collect indemnity for injury to American missionaries. He got the money, and evidently impressed the Turks thereby with his business efficiency, for one writer says:

Out of this episode grew a close friendship between Turkish officials and Admiral Chester, who was a veteran of the Civil War and an old friend of Colonel Roosevelt. When Admiral Chester again visited Constantinople in 1908 and 1909, supported by the fleet which Roosevelt sent around the world, the Sultan tendered him a broad concession, which came to be known as the "Chester Project." This concession included the construction of 1,200 miles of railroad in Turkey, to extend from Alexandretta Bay to the Persian border, and the development and operation of oil fields estimated to be capable of producing more than a billion barrels of crude petroleum.

WAGES AND WELFARE IN KEY INDUSTRIES

A MEASURE of increased prosperity in industry is shown by the fact, reported by the United States Department of Labor, that 39 out of 43 selected industries showed a substantial increase in number of employees during March.

The report covers 5,453 establishments. The total number of employees increased during the month from 2,092,285 to 2,135,564. The total wages for a week increased from \$51,965,545 to \$54,538,778, or about \$12,000,000 for the month.

It must be admitted that this gain in numbers of employees and in the consequent total sum of wages paid is partly due to a seasonal pick-up. The largest increase was in the fertilizer industry, which was fairly entering upon its busy season. Brick manufactories were second. Much of their increase was undoubtedly due to the spring revival of building operations. Pulp and paper plants and sawmills, dependent in large measure upon spring delivery of timber, also showed substantial increases.

Many industries, on the other hand, show increases for which no seasonal explanation is apparent. Boots and shoes, carpets, chemicals, electrical appliances, pianos and organs, and a number of others in which the seasons play no important part show increases only slightly less than the others mentioned.

The list of industries showing losses also is interesting. There are but four of them—glass, leather, slaughtering and meat packing, and chewing and smoking tobacco. In at least one of these, slaughtering, the seasonal element is undoubtedly operative. The most decided decrease, however, is in chewing and smoking tobacco, in which the seasonal element does not figure in any large way.

An equally important part of the report consists of a comparison of earnings for March, 1923, and March, 1922. The list, however, is much more restricted, only thirteen industries being included. All of these showed increased earnings, and all but two showed larger numbers of employees. Some of the increases are spectacular. Iron and steel show earnings increased by nearly 87 per cent and automobiles by more than 84 per cent. Cotton manufacturing increased its earnings by nearly 65 per cent, while hosiery and knit goods increased by hardly more than 2 per cent.

Per capita earnings of wage workers increased during the year in practically all industries. Here, again, the comparison covers 43 industries. The largest increase, nearly 10 per cent, is in millinery and lace goods. The smallest is in woolen manufacturing. Losses in per capita earnings are shown only in pottery and carriages and wagons, and these are small.

These wage increases, apparently, are

still growing. Since February, 41 of the 43 industries reported on show higher wages paid employees.

WHAT IS CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM?

THE result of the trial of William Z. Foster, indicted in Michigan for violating the law of that State relating to criminal syndicalism, was without result in the sense that the disagreement of the jury (it stood six to six, we understand) disposed for the present at least of the possibility of a decision by the highest court of the State as to the principles involved in the law. The question before the jury was not whether Foster belonged to the Communist Party, but whether he took such a part in the action and utterances of that party that he did, in fact, violate the law. His mental attitude toward the doctrines and the teachings of the Communist Party, the Judge told the jury, might be taken into account in settling the question whether he really did take part in the advocacy of criminal acts, but would not in itself be conclusive evidence. The jury were equally divided as to whether Foster had committed any overt criminal act.

But the trial, inconclusive as it was as such, brought through the Judge's charge a clear definition of what, in the Court's opinion, constitutes criminal syndicalism. Negatively, he stated that the Michigan statute "was not aimed against advocacy of any changes in our industrial, political, or social institutions, no matter how far-reaching or how drastic such proposals, but against advocacy of criminal acts as a means or method of bringing them about." Even more specifically the Judge asserted that it would not be a crime for Foster or any one else to advocate "the theories or doctrines of class struggle, mass action, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the soviet system, industrial unionism, internationalism, affiliation of the American trade-union movement with the 'Red' Internationale of labor unions, or support of the Soviet Government of Russia." Positively, Judge White asserted that Foster had been guilty of criminal syndicalism if he "taught and advocated crime, sabotage, violence, and terrorism as the method, or one of the methods, of accomplishing the changes in the organization of society desired by the Communists."

The distinction is thus clearly made between holding opinions or encouraging others to hold opinions, on the one hand, even if they urge radical change in our political institutions, and preaching violence or committing acts against

BEING TOPPED, THEY HIGHER RISE

(Pericles, Act I, Scene 4)

Reid in the New York Evening Mail



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UNDAUNTED AND UNRESTRAINED

Stinson in the Springfield (Ohio) News



FLYING HIGH AND FAST

From C. A. Tinker, Washington, D. C.

From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch



CASTLES IN THE AIR

From B. Crampton, Windsor, Ontario, Canada

Clubb in the Rochester Herald



"CERTAINLY, HELP YOURSELF"

From Joseph B. Hayn, Buffalo, N. Y.

the public welfare declared to be such by law.

ARE GAMBLERS COLLECTING TRIBUTE FROM THE SUGAR-BOWL?

THE Federal Government's campaign to determine legally whether there is gambling in sugar, and, if so, to stop it, is under way in real earnest. The opening gun of what promises to be a long and history-making campaign was fired at New York in an equity suit against two organizations of sugar brokers and others who are charged with a gigantic conspiracy in restraint of trade. Fictitious trading transactions, the Government charges, on the part of these defendants have resulted in forcing up the price of refined sugar within ten weeks \$2 a hundredweight. The cost to the public, the Government avers, is reflected to the extent of about \$4,000,000 a week, all of which is laid at the door of speculative operations on the part of the two organizations, their officers, directors, and managers.

The Federal Court is asked by the Government to enjoin the defendants from "further engaging in and carrying out in the United States a combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce in raw and refined sugar among the several States and with foreign nations." Hearing on the plea for injunction was set for April 30, after this issue of The Outlook goes to press.

Should the Government's contention be sustained at the preliminary hearing and the injunction prayed for issued, fictitious trading in sugar futures will be suspended. Gambling in this commodity of prime necessity to every household in the land will be outlawed and sugar will again follow its legitimate course from the cane field to the coffee-cup.

If the Government fails to make out its case, there is little doubt that the sales alleged to be fictitious will continue, and consumers may reasonably expect an immediate increase in prices commensurate with the decrease of fifty points that occurred when the suit was filed.

The suit is directed against the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange and the New York Coffee and Sugar Clearing Association, both incorporated, their officers, directors, and managers. With respect to these two organizations the Government charges that they have—

served no legitimate or useful purpose in the marketing in inter-State and foreign commerce of the United States of raw and refined sugar. They exist only as a means of contracting and speculating with reference to supplies of sugar which, in many cases, do not exist and for the purpose of manipulating the price of

raw and refined sugar without regard to conditions actually obtaining in the industry, regardless of the law of supply and demand and solely for illegitimate gambling, speculative profits, and the enrichment of the parties to such operations and . . . at all times to the serious injury of the consuming public.

If such charges are sustained—and it should be borne in mind that the suit was filed only after long investigation by the Government—no court in Christendom could be expected to withhold the remedy the Government seeks. In support of the charges we read further in the bill of complaint:

Since February 7, 1923, an orgy of speculation in raw sugar has been indulged in through the instrumentality of the Exchange and Clearing Association. Enormous quantities of raw sugar, greatly in excess of the quantities customarily dealt in and more than the total stock of raw sugar then in existence, have been the subject of fictitious paper sales.

Transactions on the Exchange during February, 1923 (a short month with two holidays), aggregated 1,515,050 tons, as compared with 362,850 tons in January.

During that month only 300 tons were actually delivered as a result of transactions on the Exchange.

The italics are ours. There is more of the same sort of allegations, and then we come to what seems to us the heart of the whole thing, so far as the public is concerned. We read:

The commission charges on transactions on the Exchange in February amounted to . . . an average of more than \$40,000 each trading day.

That sum, the Government charges, represents but the commission of from \$15 to \$25 charged the speculators for clearing each lot (50 tons) dealt in upon the exchange. If \$40,000 a day represents only the commission charge, what sum represents the speculators' profits? Surely they must exceed far and away the slight expense chargeable to commission.

And all of it—speculators' profits and members' commissions—the Government charges, has been paid by the sugar-consuming public.

It is time to end this surtax, if such a surtax there be. To high sugar prices caused by the operation of the law of supply and demand there can be effective answer, if not this year then next, in increased supply. For gambling in a nation's foodstuffs there should be immediate check.

As this is written only one suit has been filed, but significantly the Government's detectives are still in the field. We hope that the Government will track this sugar business to the door of its origin. If that origin is of a criminal

nature, prosecution will undoubtedly follow.

CREED OR CHRIST?

SOMETIMES it is thought that this age is not an age of theology. It may not be if it is to be judged in comparison with the ages that produced the historic creeds and the great doctors of the Church; but it certainly is an age of theology if it is to be judged by the interest of the people at large. When Mr. Bryan attacks evolution in the name of orthodoxy, when Mr. Buckner is retired as a consequence of a controversy over the theory of the Bible, when on account of his doctrinal teaching Dr. Fosdick is attacked by men who are known as Fundamentalists, when Dr. Grant and Bishop Manning engage in a debate concerning the relation of the minister to the creed, newspapers which are good judges of public interest give to Mr. Bryan and Mr. Buckner and Dr. Fosdick and Dr. Grant flattering headlines. It may not be certain that there is wide interest in religion, but it seems obvious that there is wide interest in theology.

It was Sabatier, we believe, who said that man was incurably religious. It seems that he is also incurably theological. Indeed, in this age of science and the triumph over hitherto unknown forces of nature people seem to be as interested as ever in attempts to account for God and to explain him.

In all this theological controversy and inquiry, some of it the product of minds unacquainted with what men have thought in other ages, and therefore in many cases seeking passage through their difficulties where men in other days have already found passage impossible, there is perhaps greater need than ever for preachers, not of theological orthodoxy or theological liberalism, but of religion.

For this reason, we are glad to have received a copy of a sermon that was preached a few weeks ago in the First Congregational Church of Binghamton, New York, by the pastor, the Rev. James F. Halliday, for in that sermon is simply and clearly stated the distinction between the Christian religion and Christian theology, between believing Jesus and believing something about him. It is very much simpler to believe something about Jesus than it is to believe him sufficiently to accept his standards and be guided by his spirit.

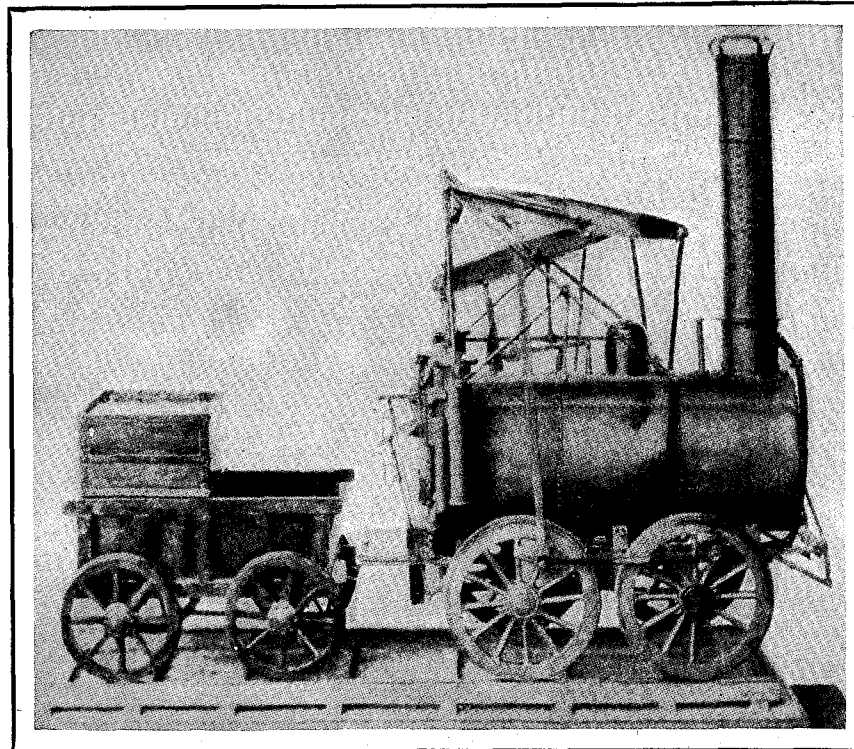
As Mr. Halliday says, "Jesus never judged any man by his theology." It is true that he asked his disciples whom they thought him to be; but that was not a theological question; it was a question as to whether the kind of life that they wanted and sought for themselves as the highest was the kind of life that he him-

self had shown to them. It was not a theological question at all, it was a question of life and character. Theological speculation is legitimate and for certain people is indispensable as a means of mental activity. Creeds are necessary, for no people can have a religion without thinking about it and coming to some understanding with other people about it. Neither creed nor theological speculation is a substitute for religion. Mr. Halliday has read the signs of the times, and he speaks in tones of a true prophet when he says:

If Jesus were to appear on earth to-day and visit some one church in each of the 200 Protestant denominations of America, his amazement, in all likelihood, would be indescribable. He would face the accumulated theology of nineteen centuries; he would come in contact with creeds and doctrines he had never dreamed of, and which, in all probability, he would be incapable of understanding; he would find himself one being here and another being there. And, in agony of soul, he would cry out to the people of our day, as once he cried out to the people of Jerusalem: "Why do ye not understand my speech? Even because ye cannot hear my word! O, ye people, troubled about so many trifling concerns, and divided by so many petty differences, whose hearts hunger for the living truth, tired and confused by all these useless and endless speculations, come unto me. Come unto me, ye who are weary and heavy-laden, and I will give you rest." "If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine." That represents Jesus' approach to theology. And that should be the approach of all his followers. Do *his* will, and creeds and doctrines will take care of themselves.

A CENTENNIAL OF TRANSPORTATION

THE first centennial in American railway history is marked by the Delaware and Hudson Company's celebration on April 23 of the hundredth anniversary of its chartering by the Legislature of New York. The history of this company spans the entire development of modern transportation agencies, and, parallel with that, practically the introduction of the use of coal in America as an industrial and house fuel. Early in the canal building era the Delaware and Hudson was incorporated as a canal company for the purpose of bringing Pennsylvania "stone coal" to the New York City market. The scheme was the outcome of vigorous and persistent pioneering on the part of several Philadelphians, who spent several years in locating and buying coal lands in the upper valley of the Lackawanna, and then, failing to find ready access to the market of Philadelphia, conceived the bold plan of connecting their mines directly by railway and canal with the Hudson River.



THE "STOURBRIDGE LION," THE FIRST STEAM LOCOMOTIVE TESTED ON AN AMERICAN RAILWAY, AUGUST 8, 1829

This locomotive was built in England, and was run on the Honesdale and Carbondale Railroad, built by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company in 1827. The "Stourbridge Lion" weighed six tons, and was found too heavy for the tracks.

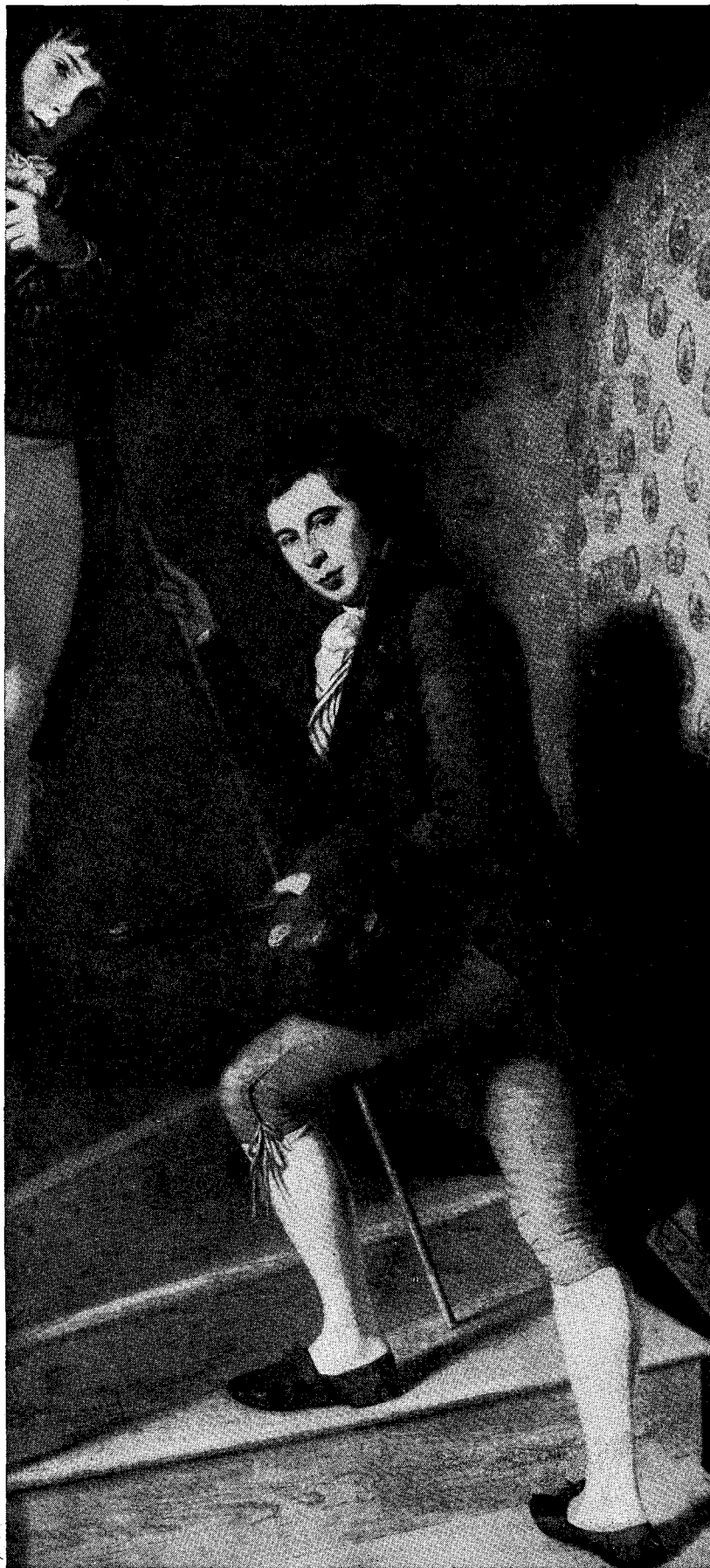
The sixteen-mile railway climbing an 858-foot ridge between Carbondale on the west and Honesdale, the nearest point for water navigation on the east, was a historically notable piece of pioneering. For it was in connection with this railway, at a time when steam locomotives were regarded with the utmost skepticism even in England, that the Delaware and Hudson Company had four locomotives built for it in England. One of these, the *America*, built by George Stephenson, of Newcastle, England, was the first steam locomotive seen on the American Continent. The *Stourbridge Lion*, one of three built by Foster Rastrick & Co., at Stourbridge, England, arrived at New York in May, 1829, about four months later than the *America*, and on August 8, 1829, the *Lion* was tested under its own steam on the new railway west of Honesdale, this being the first test of a steam locomotive running by its own power on a railway in the United States.

Unfortunately, the weight of the *Lion* crushed the strap iron laid on top of the timber rails into the soft wood beneath, and raised such a serious problem of track construction that the company was then unable to deal with it, and for many years thereafter the railway over the ridge, later famous as the Gravity Railroad, was operated by steam and water power pulling loaded cars of coal up along inclines, from the tops of which they coasted to the foot of the next upward slope, thus by a series of

haulings and coastings surmounting and sliding down the ridge which separated the mines from the canal.

The canal was opened in the autumn of 1828, and the next year the company put in service two packet-boats for passengers. For some years passenger travel by this mode, the trip between terminals a distance of a little over a hundred miles requiring thirty-six hours, was somewhat eagerly used, just as was the same mode of transport on the then just completed Erie Canal. This was still in the stage-coach days, though for some regions in the eastern part of the country very near to the end of them. The gap between then and now in point of mere transporting capacity is strikingly illustrated by the contrast between the specified capacity of the *Stourbridge Lion*, which was designed to haul a load of 60 tons at a speed of four miles an hour, and the greatest train-haulage record of the world, the hauling of a train weighing 17,400 tons—the latter of course an American record. Similarly the growth of our use of coal is illustrated by the enormous expansion of the use of anthracite in this period of the Delaware and Hudson's centenary. In 1820 the entire marketed production of anthracite was only 365 tons, while now the annual production is about 90,000,000 tons.

Marvelous as these advances have been, they represent only a partial use of natural resources and effectiveness of



Chappel Studio, Philadelphia

PORTRAIT OF RAPHAEL AND TITIAN RAMSAY PEALE, BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE

The realism of these figures is traditionally declared to have deceived the eye of the Father of his country

utilization. One of the speakers at the Delaware and Hudson centennial dinner on April 23, Mr. W. H. Dickinson, of London, who is one of the foremost authorities in the world on steam engineering, pointed out that even the marvelous advance of steam was making use, at best, of only twenty per cent of the efficiency of its coal fuel, with only slightly better results with gas and oil engines. And he uttered a warning that our present achievements, wonderful as they seem to us, are in a very grave sense the achievements of wastefulness.

THE AMERICAN BACKGROUND IN ART

THE Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, now in its one hundred and eighteenth year, through its definitive exhibition of the portrait work of Charles Willson Peale, 1741-1827; his brother, James Peale, 1749-1831, the miniaturist; and Charles Willson Peale's favorite son and successor, Rembrandt Peale, 1778-1860, has put the country in its debt to a rather extraordinary degree. As Henry James said, "Philadelphia inevitably harks back," so it comes somewhat naturally that over three hundred works of art by the Peales have been occupying the walls of the Academy. That city and its citizens contributed the larger number of the canvases, though Maryland, in honor of the two elder Peales (who were born in that State) was handsomely represented, and the leading museums of the country also played their part in making the exhibition a true study of American backgrounds.

Philadelphia is mindful of its past; the Peale exhibition not only followed the very successful memorial exhibition of the works of Thomas Sully, held at the Academy a year ago, but also was the culmination of a movement which began in Philadelphia with the Benjamin West exhibition, held at the Art Alliance in 1921, when the American Quaker painter, though familiarly known for his enormous historical canvases, was revealed as an uncommonly good portraitist at his best. Stuart, the Peales, Sully, Trumbull, Copley, Morse, artist as well as inventor, and a score of those who became celebrated on this side (and on the other too, for that matter) as painters and as founders of the early art academies, all visited West or were his pupils or were directly influenced by him.

Inevitably the part that West and Stuart, the Peales, Copley, and Sully played in giving American art a background which has long since passed its centennial period is more easily studied in Philadelphia than in any other part of the country. And what the Peales

really mean has now been triumphantly demonstrated, for while the local portraiture of the leading families was a feature, "an infinite sense of cousinship coloring the scene," again to quote Henry James on Philadelphia, it was an impressive fact that there were twenty-eight portraits of Washington on the walls. The true George Washington was fully and frankly revealed as he was in the field, far from parade, and long before his visage had taken on that formal fullness which radiates serenity and benevolence in Stuart's "Athenæum" Washington, and also the heroic grandeur and dignity in the "synthetic" Pater Patriæ Romanized studies of Rembrandt Peale, in which the likeness of the Father of his Country is enframed in a painted stone-casement effect giving the world the familiar type of portrait known as the "port-hole" Washingtons.

COLONIAL, JAPANESE, AND "MODERNIST" ART IN CONTRAST

It was not only the Washingtons, however, that counted in the Philadelphia exhibition, since the various members of the Peale family ranged widely and Rembrandt Peale even laid the French in tribute, evoking, as the story goes, the flattering remark of David, "How is it that all the celebrated English portrait painters are Americans?" So Cuvier and Houdon and Gay-Lussac and Joseph Bonaparte appeared at the Academy cheek by jowl with colonial statesmen, signers of the Declaration of Independence, Revolutionary heroes such as General Morgan and John Paul Jones, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Dickinson, Peters, Mifflin, Cadwalader, Ingersoll, Morris, and Biddle families. And then of course there were Franklin and Jackson and Monroe and Francis Scott Key and Molly Stark. There were even artistic jocoseries after the style of the painted false doorways in Italian art—as at the Villa d'Este, for instance—for Charles Willson painted a realistic study of two of his children as if they were walking up a staircase, which picture, shown in the accompanying illustration, framed in the woodwork of a doorway in the room of the American Philosophical Society, is said to have deceived Washington himself, who bowed to the two youths, Raphael and Titian Ramsay Peale, thinking the staircase as well as themselves real.

As a contrast to the Peales, the Academy in exhibiting eighty Japanese prints of modern Japanese artists who follow in the familiar footsteps of Hiroshige, Hokusai, and their schools, printed a "foreword" by Justice Joseph Buffington, of the United States Circuit Court, who quoted Colonel Roosevelt as believing in exhibitions of this international kind for the purpose of promoting mutual under-

standings between peoples and nations through the revelation of the very heart and soul of nations through art. This charming interlude in the shape of the Japanese studies of bird and bough, field and flower, had its full appeal. But both the very honest Oriental paintings and the equally honest art of the Peales was given a certain slap in the face, as it were, by an exhibition of extreme "modernist" canvases which ran the gamut from deliberate obscurity to the crassest vulgarity. As Dr. A. C. Barnes, the well-known collector of the art of the radicals, wrote (in his preface to the Atademy catalogue of the "fauves," the wild beasts, as the French call them), the works shown were mostly those of aliens living in Paris, and, according to Dr. Barnes, represented in their art their reaction to French civilization.

SPOOFING OR IGNORANCE?

IN a recent issue of William Randolph Hearst's New York "American" much prominence is given to an interview with former Senator Brackett, of the New York State Legislature, who attacks the proposal of Governor Smith to introduce what is known as the Short Ballot principle into the government of the State of New York.

The advocates of the Short Ballot idea propose to simplify the machinery of State government by reducing the elected officers of the State to a half-dozen, giving the Governor the power to appoint all other State officers. Under this system the voter would vote for a Governor and a Lieutenant-Governor, for a member of the Assembly, for a State Senator, and possibly for a Comptroller whose duty would be to oversee the financial expenditures of the State. If the principle were extended to the judiciary, citizens might elect a Chief Justice, who would appoint all other judges. Senator Brackett sees, or professes to see, that this proposal is destructive to democracy; that it would pave the way for the "Man on Horseback;" that it would lead to despotism, monarchy, and what not; that "it would turn the clock of political progress in this State back seventy-five years;" that it means "the old, old struggle of mass versus class, progress versus reaction—in a word, America versus Russia."

I cannot quite make out whether Senator Brackett in this alarming arraignment of the Short Ballot plan is merely spoofing (see the Standard Dictionary) or is simply ignorant of the political structure of his own Government. The editor of the New York "American" is so busy selecting, reading, and reprinting the stories of Laura Jean

Libbey that he can hardly be expected to be familiar with the history of Constitutional Government; but Senator Brackett either never ought to have been a State Senator or he ought to have known something about the history of his own country.

As a matter of fact, the Short Ballot principle has been in operation under our very eyes in this country for over a century and a quarter, and so far it has not led to the "Man on Horseback," to despotism, to the crushing of the masses, or to Russian terrorism. The Federal Government is based, organized, and operated on the Short Ballot plan. In Federal elections the voter votes for only three men—the President (the Vice-President is unfortunately so generally ignored that he does not count), a Senator, and a Representative in Congress. Every other Federal officer, including members of the Judiciary, is appointed by the President. Even postmasters are appointed. We are surprised that Senator Brackett does not enter into the arena as an advocate of the election of postmasters. A postmaster is a very important official, especially in a small community. According to Senator Brackett's logic, the people of the community ought to have something directly to say about his choice. But Senator Brackett cannot pull the wool over the eyes of American voters on Federal matters. They know, when they elect a President, a Senator, and a Representative in Congress, that they can keep those three men under their observation; that they can insist, and they do insist, on proper appointments; that the practical working of this system has given us an efficient Federal Government, remarkably free from corruption for one hundred and twenty-five years; while the method pursued in the States, of electing everybody from the Governor down to the dog-catcher, has given us inefficiency and an extraordinary amount of political corruption. No political system has ever been devised that was so successful in enabling officeholders to "pass the buck" as the system adopted by the States of electing everybody.

Senator Brackett has the reputation of being a shrewd business man. If he is interested in a corporation, we wonder if he would like to have the stockholders elect every employee of the corporation, from the sales manager down to the night watchman and the office boy! He knows perfectly well that this would lead to ruin. He knows that in business the only way that the stockholder can get efficiency and hold the executives responsible for their success or their failure is to make the elective officers of the corporation few, and keep them in the limelight.

He may not, however, know just how

it happened that, while the Federal Government is operated on the efficient Short Ballot plan, the State Government of New York is operated on the ponderous, involved, irresponsible, and unsuccessful long ballot plan of electing everybody.

When the Committee on the Constitution of New York State reported to the Convention in Fishkill in 1777, Gouverneur Morris wanted the Governor to have the power to appoint the military and civil servants of the State, with confirmation or rejection of the appointments vested in the Legislature. The Convention, however, would not adopt this suggestion, because, as Theodore Roosevelt says in his *Life of Morris*, "the remembrance of the contests with the royal governors was still fresh; and the mere name of governor frightened them." So the State of New York adopted the principle of electing everybody. Gouverneur Morris was then sent to the Federal Constitutional Convention. In this great historic body he stood for the Short Ballot idea. To quote again from Roosevelt's history:

His [Morris's] views as to the power and functions of the national executive were in the main sound, and he succeeded in having most of them embodied in the Constitution. . . . He succeeded in having him [the President] made re-eligible to the position; . . . and in providing for his impeachment for misconduct; and also in having him made commander-in-chief of the forces of the republic, and in allowing him the appointment of governmental officers. . . . Giving him [the President] the appointing power, he [Morris] believed, would force him [the President] to make good use of it, owing to his sense of responsibility to the people at large, who would be directly affected by its exercise, and who could and would hold him accountable for its abuse.

Thus we have in actual operation the Short Ballot system of the Federal Government, and the long ballot system in the State Governments. I do not wish to be unfair to Senator Brackett, but I cannot help feeling that, either consciously or subconsciously, he stands by the long ballot system because that system gives the power, not to the Governor, but to the party boss, who through his complicated machinery and long lists of nominees and candidates can confuse and often deceive the voter. Governor Smith is quite as shrewd a politician as Senator Brackett, but he has risen above the demands of party organization, and is justly and democratically, in the finest sense of that word, asking that the power which has been taken away from the voters by Senator Brackett's political philosophy shall be returned to them, by giving them real control of the State Government through three or four execu-

tives, on whom they can keep their eyes.

If the Short Ballot plan were an untried theory, discussion of it and doubt about it would be reasonable and wise. But it is not a theory. It has been tried for one hundred and twenty-five years successfully, and is the corner-stone of the efficiency and permanency of the American Republic. God help the Republic if Senator Brackett ever gets his political philosophy adopted into the structure of our Federal Administration!

L. F. A.

INDIAN DANCES

INDIGNATION has flamed in the minds of a good many people against what one reader of *The Outlook*, well known for his public spirit and interest in reform, has called "the extraordinary order of Commissioner Burke some weeks since prohibiting out of hand the Indian ceremonial dances." We had seen no such order; but we had noticed in the newspapers the report that such an order had been issued. We wrote, therefore, to the Office of Indian Affairs for Information, and received in reply the official assurance of the Assistant Commissioner that "there had been no action taken for the suppression of Indian dances."

The cause of the misleading press reports is probably to be found in a circular letter which the Commissioner of Indian Affairs sent to the superintendents in the service of the Indian Office in February and a message subsequently addressed to the Indians themselves. Neither the letter nor the message prohibits dances or even suggests that the ceremonial dance as such be abandoned. This news will, we hope, reassure those who have been troubled by the thought that a tyrannous though well-meaning Government, intent on turning Indians into standardized white men, had laid its heavy hand upon Indian art, Indian poetry, Indian imagination, Indian tradition, with the purpose of destroying, not only the products of a peculiarly interesting creative spirit in America, but that creative spirit itself.

Perhaps this creative spirit in the Indians has been underestimated in America because our early history was full of Indian massacres and our later history until within a generation or so was almost equally replete with little Indian wars, so that Americans have learned to think of Indians as bloodthirsty savages. Boys and girls have grown up cherishing an impression of the Indian as wielder of the tomahawk and skillful carver of scalps. Even Cooper, who idealized the Indian, did not remove this impression; for his Indian figures seemed to belong to litera-

ture rather than life. And even those who have been counted among the friends of the Indians have in so many cases suffused their pleas for justice with sentimentality that they have tended to alienate those who distrust their own emotions only less than they distrust the emotions of the professional dealers in sob stories.

Nevertheless there has been an increasing company of Americans who without illusion have recognized great value in much of the Indian's spiritual possessions. Indian textiles, Indian pottery, Indian handicraft of various kinds in its choicer forms, has long established its claim to artistic distinction. More tardily Indian music has come into recognition as at least material worthy of the attention and study of the music student. Least appreciated perhaps of all, except as a picturesque spectacle and entertainment for tourists, has been the Indian ceremonial dance. Yet here too there is something that is worth preservation. In particular is this true of the ceremonials of those Indians in the Southwest of the United States who are not nomadic like those with whom the whites most frequently clashed, but are sedentary, with a primitive civilization of their own. In an article printed last year in the "*Freeman*" the late Mrs. Paul Burlin, best known by her maiden name, Natalie Curtis, wrote:

The terraced towns of the Pueblo Indians—lineal descendants of prehistoric architectural types—are grouped in squares around open dance plazas. On festival days these plazas throb with drum-beat, with flare and flicker of color, with the rhythmic cadence of chanted song, while a native dance-drama expresses in symbolic pageantry a people's prayer—a racial concept of man's relation to the cosmic forces. Here dance, drama, and song are no mere spectacle for others to look upon, but a ceremonial expression of tribal religion. To us, whose complexities of existence have separated art and life and made art professional, the solemn concentration of a whole village praying in pageant is a revelation of unselfconscious intensity. There is a deep spiritual refreshment in this art which cares nothing for the spectator, has no taint of exhibitionism, but is pure expression. The Pueblo Indian dance-dramas are one of the rarest treasures of American art-life.

Those who believe that such pagan customs have no place in an advancing civilization and are inconsistent with the Christian faith which many, if not most, of these Indians profess must account in some way for the fact that Christmas trees and Easter eggs and many other symbols accepted as Christian to-day have an origin as pagan as any Indian dance-drama. Christianity has shown its power no more effectively than in giving to such non-Christian

rituals a new and broader significance. Indeed, it is in these very inheritances from non-Christian sources that Christendom has found material for its distinctive forms of art. To abolish, therefore, these Indian customs in the interest of Christianity, as perhaps some zealous Christians would do, is as contrary to the historic spirit of Christianity as it is to the spirit of American freedom. We hope Mrs. Burlin is mistaken when she says:

That type of Americanization which is largely a matter of mail-order-house clothes and crockery, of chewing-gum and "movies," will soon wipe its erasing hand across the Southwest like a well-meaning but ignorant servant who, zealously "setting to rights" an artist's studio, dusts off his pastels.

In view of that, we are glad to receive assurance from the Indian Office that, though Indian dances have been properly subjected to criticism for certain abuses, "the feast and ceremonial occasions of the Indians in the Southwest are less open to this criticism."

That there are abuses in connection with such ceremonials may well be believed without condemnation of the ceremonials in themselves. Indeed, a year ago in a circular letter to the superintendents under him the Commissioner of Indian Affairs noted that the Indian dances were growing less frequent, were of shorter duration, were interfering less with the Indians' farming and domestic affairs, and had fewer barbaric features, and at that time the Commissioner said that it was "not the policy of the Indian Office to denounce all forms of Indian dancing," but recog-

nized that it was a "manifestation of something inherent in human nature, . . . a medium through which elevated minds may happily unite art, refinement, and heathful exercise." What the Indian Office has objected to have been such abuses as "self-torture, immoral relations between the sexes, the sacrificial destruction of clothing or other useful articles, the reckless giving away of property, the use of injurious drugs or intoxicants, and frequent or prolonged periods of celebration . . . in fact, any disorderly or plainly excessive performance that promoted superstitious cruelty, licentiousness, idleness, danger to health, and shiftless indifference to family welfare." The Commissioner does not go so far as to approve the recommendations of missionaries assembled last October in the Sioux country who would have the Commissioner exercise his authority to prevent, for instance, any Indians from taking part in the dances or being present who are under fifty years of age. Apparently, what the Commissioner prefers to depend upon is the prohibition of what is obviously vice or crime, and then the education of the public feeling of the Indians themselves in the direction of healthful, orderly, and temperate practices. The Commissioner would "give tact, persuasion, and appeal to the Indian's good sense a chance to win ahead of peremptory orders." In his message to the Indians he has emphasized at the start his protest against the Indians allowing these ceremonial dances to be degraded as a spectacle for public gatherings of whites. With this in particular all friends of the Indians must agree.

Whatever value there is in these ceremonials is vitiated by turning them into shows for the amusement of others.

With the attitude of the Commissioner Indians who value their own customs can agree as well as whites. For example, an Indian sixty-six years old, a nephew of Chief Joseph, and once a warrior wounded in battle, Peo-peo-tah-lik, writes to the Commissioner:

I long ago quit the war-path and settled down to a peaceful life. I quit attending the long tent dances, which are a bad thing for my people. I still enjoy short celebrations lasting only a few days and at times when they do not interfere with the work of the farm, but I am opposed to frequent celebrations and dances and I advise my people not to indulge in them.

There seems to be nothing in any of the suggestions which the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has made concerning Indian dances that any intelligently sympathetic friend of the Indians can object to. All may not agree with the application which any superintendent might make of some of these recommendations or which the Commissioner himself might make under certain circumstances; but all ought to support his purpose of providing for the preservation of these ceremonial dances at the same time with the progressive elimination of their abuses. And missionaries engaged in work among the Indians will be wise if they learn from the history of Christianity and, instead of attempting to do away with these ceremonial dances, will help the Indians to invest them with a meaning of a larger, truer faith.

POLICING PANAMA

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE BY WILLIAM C. GREGG

THE people of the United States find their Panama Canal doing a good business. A good deal of loose talk is going around about it being necessary to build another; it may be fifty years from now, but just at present we should give attention to protecting the one we have.

The big addition to the Panama Canal business is domestic; *i. e.*, between ourselves—we East dealing with us West.

Hoping no foreigner is listening, we would like to say that we did a fine piece of work when we dug that Canal—at a cost of around \$400,000,000. We couldn't do it again to-day for double the price.

We are sorry it is so far away from us. If the Canal ran from Texas to California, it would need very little protection, except from Mr. Bryan's Minute Men; but being where it is, and so very

valuable and costly a piece of property, and now so necessary to our domestic commerce, it must be intelligently protected.

So far we have done pretty well, having forts and barracks and equipment that nearly fill the requirements, and, so far, the protection cost has been about \$35,000,000. That is less than the cost of one battleship. The defense forts were built before the World War. Every man understands that an automobile or moving-picture machine designed and built before the war is not of much use to-day. We must not be irritable when we find that the Crozier disappearing gun—that last word in coast defense fifteen years ago—must be sold to the second-hand dealer and a new machine installed if we are to keep up with the times.

One of the hardest things for human

beings to do is to buy when a thing is cheap; I don't care what it is—real estate, cotton, sugar, or Liberty Bonds; we wait until prices are going up—way up—then we buy near the top.

So in Army and Navy protection the cheap time is when there is no excitement about it; when we can consider things carefully, buy deliberately, and install partly with our forces which have little to do.

To-day the Panama Canal is protected by 14-inch disappearing guns which have a very low elevation and, consequently, a short range. An enemy ship approaching the Canal Zone from the Pacific side with a 16-inch gun can anchor outside the range of our 14-inch guns and batter the Miraflores Locks to pieces at leisure. Yes, I know there is no enemy "who would dare," and besides, "We have a fleet of bombing

planes that would take care of Mr. Ship." The real answer is, Now is the cheap time to make improvement.

We have the right to acquire from the Panama Republic the island of Taboga, or enough of it to further protect the Pacific Canal entrance. It is eight miles out in the ocean, and about one thousand feet high. A few 16-inch guns placed on its top or sides is a much better answer to all questions, especially as we have the guns in the States, "left overs" from the World War. (By the way, we made 'em too late to be of any use in France, and at a cost that makes you and me ashamed; now will we refuse to install them at Panama until another tragedy makes the delay and expense another crime?) We shall have to place some on the Atlantic side also.

We understand that the cost of a proper revision of our big-gun defense

of the Canal Zone, with an increase in the permanent quarters of men and officers, and including bringing up the total infantry force to around four thousand men, will cost six or seven million dollars. Some of our soldiers are occupying the barracks erected for the Canal builders in 1908. They were not intended to be permanent, and the ants have proved that they were not. Only concrete buildings are advisable for permanent quarters in a climate where ants, cockroaches, centipedes, mosquitoes, and steaming humidity are among our enemies. We only have half the infantry on the Zone that we should have—we are awaiting Uncle Sam's appropriation. You say a thousand men is more than enough. Exactly so—at present. But, since it will require more later, why not build the houses now, so that when our men do go, they will have

decent barracks, and not makeshift shacks, to live in?

The airplane protection to the Canal is not yet adequate. They have one squadron (eighteen machines), but we should have two more. We have flying fields at each end, but they are not large enough. And, like the Army, we need more permanent buildings for the aviation force to live in.

Those of us who are proud of the building of the Canal, those of us who are interested in the business use of the Canal—yes, and those of us who are looking wistfully to the time when wars may cease—must all join in asking Congress to police Panama against marauders, great or small, until the world skies are clearer, the motives of men are purer, and we feel safe in building our own private homes without locks or bars.

UG AND N'BIMBI TEACH CIVICS

BY CHARLES K. TAYLOR

"PERSONAL liberty" is the last, final dugout into which a variety of folk take safe refuge when society in any of its representative forms blocks their unrestricted following of desires, emotions, or wishes.

Says society: "You may not publish immoral literature, or show salacious films, or sell habit-forming dangerous drugs, or drink intoxicating drinks," and so on, and up goes the cry, "Our personal liberty is being interfered with!" And so much do we cherish personal liberty that, once safe in that refuge, almost anything can be done with little interference.

After all, what really is personal liberty? And how can it be taught? This may be answered most clearly in describing a lesson or two given as part of a course in "citizenship" in a certain experimental New Jersey school to a class of boys averaging twelve years. The lesson was given by means of the "Socratic" method—the boys, by questioning, being induced to develop ideas and reasons themselves; which is infinitely more effective than any amount of lecturing on this or any other kind of subject. This particular lesson really extended over two periods, a day apart; but for the sake of clarity we will condense the performance, and, by putting question and answer in the form of a drama, bring out, not only the method, but, which is more important, the concept of personal liberty finally evolved.

Teacher. Suppose there were a very low-grade savage, thousands of years ago, living in a cave with his family, with no other families anywhere near. Suppose that he and his family kept carefully and suspiciously away from other humans, and that all the other cave men did likewise. Suppose, then,

that our cave man had no chief over him, and hence had no human laws to obey. How much liberty would he have?

A Boy. That man would have all the liberty in the world.

Second Boy. Sure—he could do anything he wanted.

Teacher. What would this cave man and his family do for food?

A Boy. Well, he would hunt for game and get meat, and maybe find some fruit and nuts.

Second Boy. Yes, and grow grain.

Third Boy. Get out! What would he live on while he was digging up the ground and plantin' and waitin' for the grain to grow?

Fourth Boy. Yes, and how would he keep animals from eating his grain? He couldn't make fences. He never would have time.

So the class came swiftly to the conclusion that they would live mostly on meats and on such fruit and nuts as might be found.

Teacher. How would they get this meat?

A Boy. The man would hunt for it.

Teacher. What kinds of weapons would he have?

A Boy. He would have bow and arrows.

Second Boy. And spears, and slings; and he would make traps.

Teacher. How would he make his arrows and spears?

A Boy. With flint or quartz heads—I have some Indian arrow-heads like that.

Teacher. Do you suppose he found these arrow-heads and spear-heads easy to make? And how about the shafts? He wouldn't have a knife, you know—a steel knife such as you have.

A Boy. Guess he'd have a hard time. He would have to chip the arrow-heads

and spear-heads, and then grind them against stone to sharpen them.

Teacher. Do you think such weapons would be very good? Were they likely to be very deadly? Would it be easy to get near enough to game to use such arrows and spears?

A Boy. He'd have to do a lot of sneakin' and stalkin' to get his animals. It's hard to get a rabbit with a gun, and I guess it's hard enough to get a deer with a gun. He must have had a lot of bad luck and misses with his stone-head arrows!

Teacher. Do you think that hunting would take up much of his time?

Chorus. Gee, yes! He'd have to put in a lot of time hunting!

Teacher. But what about making his weapons? Wouldn't that take a lot of time, too?

The general conclusion was that the unfortunate "Ug," as they called the cave man, would have to spend about all his waking hours either hunting or making weapons.

Teacher. But suppose he would decide to take several days off and do something else—travel around, for instance, or try to make pottery, or just loaf around and rest. What would happen?

A Boy. Why, he'd about starve to death, and his family would starve too.

Teacher. But couldn't he do something else besides hunt or make weapons if he wanted to?

Boys. No. They'd all starve to death.

Teacher. Then how much personal liberty would Ug have?

And the prompt conclusion was that he wouldn't have any at all! It surprised the boys, too, to reach the conclusion that without the co-operation of other humans a man would have no real liberty whatever, and that, though he

had no human-made laws to obey, obeying natural laws took all his time. The meaning was obvious. Without co-operation there could be no liberty.

Teacher. Just the same, there is one thing that man could do whenever he wanted, and no one could stop him. What do you think this was?

This question was a puzzler, but after a while came a reply.

A Boy. Well, I guess he could get as mad as he wanted to.

Second Boy. Sure he could! He could beat up his wife and his children when he got mad, and no one would stop him.

And the boys reached this interesting conclusion, that Ug could be as pleasant as he wished, and he could also be as ferocious as he wished. That is, he did not have to control any of his emotions, and could give them full play whether they injured his wife or children or himself, it made no difference. Ug obviously had full emotional license; but the boys doubted if it did him or his family a lot of good.

Teacher. All right. So much for Ug. He had no human laws to obey, and no humans to co-operate with, and no personal liberty—liberty to do worth-while things. But he did have liberty, or license, to let his emotions go at any time, whether they were pleasant or harmful to those about him. Let us leave him and talk about another man. We can call him N'Bimbi.

N'Bimbi, we can imagine, was chief of a very savage tribe of men. How do you suppose he became chief?

A Boy. They elected him.

Teacher. Do you think that low-grade savages would know anything about electing? What kind of man would they need for a chief?

A Boy. They would need the best fighter.

Second Boy. They would need the strongest man.

Teacher. Would they elect him?

A Boy. I guess he'd just take it for himself. Guess if the chief got killed in a fight they would all know who was the best fighter, and he would just naturally become chief. Or if the old chief got too old to be any good, I guess this here N'Bimbi would come along and have a fight and knock the old chief off.

The conclusion was general that they had to have their best fighter for their chief, and that the best fighter would just naturally go after and get that job.

Teacher. Do you think that tribe would have any laws or rules?

A Boy. I guess it would need some, to keep the folks from stealing or murdering each other, and so that all would help get food.

Teacher. Who do you think would make rules or laws?

Boys. N'Bimbi.

Teacher. Do you imagine he would have gentle punishments for breaking his laws?

The opinion was that N'Bimbi most likely was a regular "hard guy" and

that any one disobeying him would be apt to be tapped on the head with a war-club.

Teacher. Well, think of one of the men in N'Bimbi's tribe. Who would have more personal liberty, that man or the cave man Ug?

Boy. Ug would. He wouldn't have no chief bossin' him around.

Second Boy. Ug wouldn't. Didn't we say Ug wouldn't have any time to do anything he wanted?

Third Boy. Well, what more liberty would this N'Bimbi's man have?

Second Boy. There'd be a lot of them, wouldn't there? An' couldn't they round up game and get it quickly, and more of it, and so they wouldn't have to put in so much time huntin'?

Teacher. Would these tribesmen have better weapons than Ug?

A Boy. Sure! Some fellow would be good at it, and they'd keep him at it, and he'd get better, and they'd give him his meat in trade for his weapons.

Teacher. Who, then, had the more human laws to obey?

A Boy. N'Bimbi's man, sure.

Teacher. And who would have the more real liberty?

A Boy. N'Bimbi's man; because they would get rid of the things they had to do sooner, and would have time to do what they wanted to do.

Teacher. But why would they have to have any laws, or rules of any kind?

Some boys didn't see why they would have to have any, and a great argument arose. Finally the idea developed out of the argument.

A Boy. I guess if they were going to work together they would have to have some order about it, and I guess if people are going to live together they must have some order, or else they never would get along.

Teacher. Does this remind you anything of a football team, for instance?

A Boy. Sure, a team can't play without rules—they'd all be getting in their own way.

Teacher. But didn't the rules take away the liberty from N'Bimbi's people?

A Boy. You'd think so; but I can see now that if they didn't have their rules they couldn't live together, and if they didn't live together they'd be like Ug, the cave man, and not have any liberty of any kind. I guess you've got to have rules if you are going to have any liberty.

Teacher. But was there anything Ug had freedom to do that N'Bimbi's people didn't have?

They had forgotten a little about Ug, but after a while it came back to one of them.

A Boy. Sure, I remember now. Ug could get as mad as he wanted, and could smash things if he got mad, or he could kill his wife or his children, and nobody would do anything.

Teacher. What would happen in N'Bimbi's tribe concerning a man's emotions?

A Boy. Well, I guess a man couldn't

do anything he wanted when he was mad. I guess he couldn't hurt other men. He'd have to control his temper a little.

And finally the boys came to see that N'Bimbi's people would not have the emotional license that Ug had.

A Boy. But, teacher, they didn't lose anything that was doin' them any good; they only lost the things that would do somebody harm, or that might do themselves harm.

Teacher. So you don't think N'Bimbi's man lost anything by losing the ability to express or to follow all of his emotions without restraint?

A Boy. He didn't lose anything that was good for him, or for the other people around him.

Teacher. Did he gain anything to make up for this loss of emotional license?

A Boy. Sure he did. Because they got together they got through with the things they had to do, and there was a chance to do things they wanted to do; only they couldn't do things that would do harm, but they could do all kinds of worth-while things!

Upon this the teacher announced a competition for the best definition of "personal liberty." The next day a twelve-year boy won the competition with this definition—a definition that is at this moment hanging on the wall of that class-room.

"Personal liberty," said he, "is the liberty to do anything you want, for your benefit or pleasure, provided it doesn't interfere with the benefit or pleasure of any one else."

And that, reader, is one of the best definitions of that term the writer ever saw. It is flawless, and it would be mighty well for us all if it, with the thought leading up to it, were made clear to large numbers of our fellow American citizens.

What does this signify? That personal liberty depends entirely on co-operation, and that law and order are only the "rules of the game," without which there would be no co-operation, and hence no personal liberty.

This point, which seems so simple and obvious to you, is one absolutely unknown to such a large proportion of our people that it becomes a real menace to our future.

And this brings us to our last word, also the expression of a boy in that class a month or so after the lesson we have described. The class had had a brief summary of the rise and fall of several nations, and one boy came to this conclusion:

"A nation is likely to go to pieces if all its citizens are not trained for citizenship."

That is our last thought, if you please. A democracy cannot survive unless its component citizens are trained specifically for intelligent citizenship. And one of the first principles they must learn is the real meaning of that portentous term—personal liberty.

DEMOCRACY HONORED



(C) Harris & Ewing

MONTICELLO, THE HOME OF THOMAS JEFFERSON

A drive to secure \$1,000,000 has just been started by the newly incorporated Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation for the purchase of the mansion and the 640 acres of land surrounding it, at Charlottesville, Virginia, once the home of Thomas Jefferson. It is planned to maintain the house and grounds and open them to the public as a permanent memorial, in much the same way as Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington



(C) Harris & Ewing

DANCING THE MINUET AT THE OPENING OF THE DRIVE TO PURCHASE MONTICELLO

This was one of the features of the endeavor to raise funds for purchasing the historic home of Jefferson. The exhibition of this old-time dance was given by the Albemarle Community Dancers of Albemarle County, Virginia. In the background is the beautiful campus of the University of Virginia

DEMOCRACY DISHONORED



Keystone

A FORERUNNER OF THE RECENT PERSECUTIONS IN RUSSIA—A PROCESSION IN MOSCOW DERIDING THE CHURCH

This float formed part of the Christmas Carnival (Christmas being observed in Russia somewhat later than in America), and was intended to rouse feeling against the priests and the Church. Note the figure carried on a pole at the left



(C) P. & A. Photos

A RECENT TRIAL OF ECCLESIASTICS IN RUSSIA

This picture, which is said to have been obtained with great difficulty by an American photographer, shows the trial in progress. In the center is President Galakine, and among the group on the platform are General Staff Solicitor Krylenko, the prosecutor, and M. Puschkin, a celebrated advocate, who conducted the defense in this case. The most prominent of the many victims of these persecutions were Vicar-General Butchkavitch, who was put to death, and Archbishop Zepliak, whose death sentence was commuted to a long term of imprisonment

JAPAN'S PROGRESSIVE SPOKESMAN

A PERSONAL INTERVIEW BY EDWARD L. CONN

INTRODUCING HIS EXCELLENCY MASANAO HANIHARA, JAPAN'S
NEW AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES AND, IT MIGHT BE
ADDED, THE HERALD OF DAI NIPPON'S NEW DIPLOMACY

ALWAYS identified with the most liberal elements in the Gaimusho (the Tokyo Foreign Office), Mr. Hanihara, at the age of forty-seven years, was selected for what to-day may be considered his country's most important diplomatic assignment. From 1904 until 1922 the corner-stone of Japan's foreign policy was the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The mere ghost of that compact survives, as a result of the conclusion of the Four-Power Pacific Treaty, which was negotiated during the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament. The Alliance will become wholly extinct when the ratifications of the new accord are exchanged.

Ambassador Hanihara comes to his post with exceptional qualifications. He had been Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs since 1919, and happily was succeeded in that office by Tokichi Tanaka, one-time Chargé d'Affaires of the Japanese Embassy here, latterly chief of the Commercial Section of the Foreign Office, and, like his predecessor, a progressive. Mr. Hanihara spent several of the formative years of his career in this country, having been attached to the Embassy in Washington in various capacities from 1901 until 1911, and for two years he was Consul-General in San Francisco. He has served also in Korea. During the revolution in Mexico he went to that country as a special observer. He might be called a product of Japanese institutions and American associations. It is asserted by those who know him that he has more friends and acquaintances in this country than any other Japanese. He was graduated from Marquis Okuma's celebrated school, Waseda University, and of all Japanese publicists, educators, and statesmen, that "grand old man" was universally esteemed to be most friendly to the United States, being throughout his life in political and cultural circles what Viscount Shibusawa is in Japan's business community—the outspoken advocate of intimate relations with America. In recent years Mr. Hanihara and Viscount Shibusawa have collaborated in efforts to draw closer the friendly bonds between the two Pacific Powers.

Mr. Hanihara became best known to Americans as a delegate to the Washington Conference. He was the principal Japanese negotiator of the Shantung Settlement with China. He comes to America, therefore, as no other Japanese Ambassador has done—finding the prime causes of discord and suspicion removed, while he was himself a co-author of the treaties that established

Japanese-American relations upon new foundations. He is as democratic as Ambassador as he was as delegate at the Washington Conference, in which conclave he was as democratic as any. He very obligingly assented to being interviewed by The Outlook's representative.

"Are there any outstanding questions between the United States and Japan?" the Ambassador was asked. He replied:

"It would not be correct to say that there are none. There is one, and only one, as far as I can see: the treatment of Japanese nationals already in the United States. This is not a question of Japanese immigration, nor of any desire on the part of my country to send emigrants to the United States, because we have no such desire. We only wish that those already here may be accorded the same treatment that you freely accord to other alien nationals.

"There is no doubt that this is a somewhat vexatious problem, but I, for one, believe that there must be, and will be, a means of adjustment of the problem that will be fair and acceptable to both, especially so in view of the existing understanding between the two countries. There are no longer any other complicating questions to interfere with efforts to reach a solution, no longer any misgiving or suspicion as to each other's motives or designs. Moreover, it is not a question of Japan's desire to send any more emigrants to this country; it is simply a question of the treatment of Japanese already here. What Japan wants is to be accorded fair and equal treatment in the matter of civil rights which the United States is granting freely to other alien nationals. So far the question apparently has seemed to be difficult, but in reality it is very simple—at least it is so to me. Many people in this country still appear to think that it is a question of immigration. I repeat that it is not. We have been co-operating and are prepared and ready to co-operate further with your Government to keep out of the United States such Japanese people as you do not want to have in this country by faithful observance of the so-called gentlemen's agreement, which was concluded about fifteen years ago. By it Japanese immigrants are most effectively kept out of the United States. If the increase of the Japanese population in the United States has not been absolutely stopped by that arrangement, such increase, I believe, has not been due to any laxity on Japan's part nor to any inherent fault of the gentlemen's

agreement itself, but must be ascribed in its entirety to other causes, such as the natural increase by birth and occasional smuggling, over which of course the Japanese Government has no control.

"If there are any terms or conditions in the gentlemen's agreement which require amendment or modification in the light of fifteen years' experience, I think we can discuss the situation as it exists to-day and arrive at a fair and satisfactory adjustment of those terms or conditions. All we wish is to avoid discrimination in a wholesale manner against Japanese nationals and to obtain for those lawfully admitted to the United States the same civil rights that other alien nationals enjoy."

Ambassador Hanihara was asked if there were foundation in fact for the allegation that Japan was violating the spirit of the Washington Naval Treaty by undertaking the construction of cruisers and submarines out of correspondence with the prescribed ratio in battleships. He answered:

"When at the Washington Conference the Powers agreed to limit the tonnage of capital ships and the size of surface boats and the number and size of their guns, they must have known that it would be impossible to convert cruisers into capital ships and that it was enough to check the competition in armament. I have no reason to think that their knowledge was insufficient. I know of no possibility of a cruiser being converted into a capital ship. So far as Japan is concerned, she is building no undue number of cruisers. Japan's programme is to build cruisers, torpedo destroyers, and submarines to about the tonnage which was proposed in the original American proposition submitted by Secretary of State Hughes to the Washington Conference; that is, the United States was to have had 450,000 tons, Great Britain the same, and Japan 270,000 tons. That was to have been the tonnage of surface boats outside capital ships. As to submarines, the United States was to have had 90,000 tons, Great Britain the same, and Japan 54,000 tons. Of course this tonnage was not agreed to by the Powers, and therefore is not prescribed in the Naval Treaty, so technically every country is free to build any amount of cruisers and submarines. Nevertheless Japan's actual programme is to have just about the amount of cruiser tonnage as was allotted by the original American proposal. That completely answers the charge that Japan is not carrying out the Naval Treaty in spirit as well as in



(C) Harris & Ewing

MASANAO HANIHARA, JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

letter. In regard to submarines, our tonnage may be slightly larger than 54,000 tons if we retain our old submarines; but in the case of other surface boats the tonnage will be just about the same as that suggested in Mr. Hughes's original proposal. There is absolutely no truth in the assertion that we are trying to build many more cruisers than are necessary or than might be justified. I might state also that we have put out of commission since the Washington Conference 949 commissioned officers, 2,760 non-commissioned officers, and 8,446 men, a total reduction in our navy of 12,155 men."

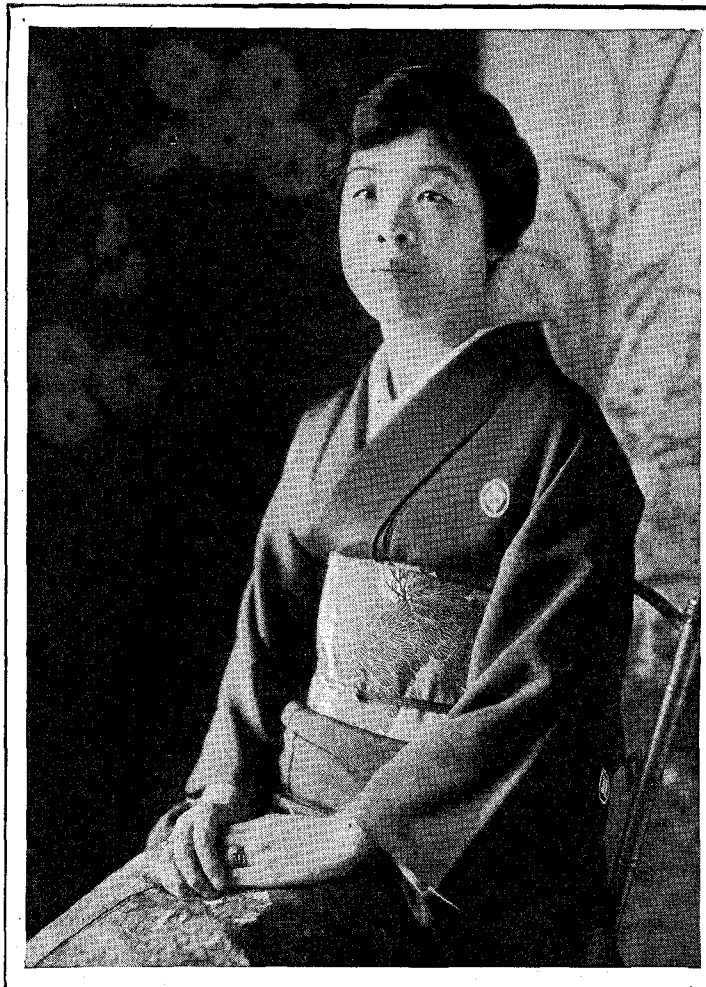
"What," Ambassador Hanihara was asked, "are the greatest advantages accruing to Japan from the Washington Conference?" He said:

"I can count two big gains, one of which is common to all countries, namely, we were enabled by the naval agreement to save enormous national expenditures; second, the greatest gain to Japan is to have arrived at a clear understanding with the Powers, particularly with the United States, which means very much. There is no doubt that there existed, rightly or wrongly, prior to that Conference suspicion and misgivings, but the Conference removed them entirely, giving to every nation an opportunity to show its card; so the result has been a perfect understanding reached, particularly between the United States and Japan. Those are the two greatest benefits from the Conference. Of course, speaking from a wider point of view, the Conference took a decided step forward for peace in eastern Asia and the regions of the Pacific and towards a perfect understanding between all nations."

"What can you say about China and Siberia?" the Ambassador was asked. He replied:

"We are glad those questions are settled. We have carried into execution every understanding, every pledge, every promise we have made in respect of Shantung and Siberia. We intended to get out, and are glad we are out of the mainland of Siberia completely. We have withdrawn our troops from Hankow entirely of our own accord and completely from northern Manchuria, so that we now have in China no soldiers except those provided for by treaty, just like other countries which have soldiers on Chinese territory."

"There are still some Japanese troops stationed in the northern half of Saghalien Island, but we are prepared to withdraw them also just as soon as we can come to an understanding with Russia in settlement of the Nicolaievsk affair, which we hope will be reached in due course of time. As soon as Russia shows her sincerity we are ready to resume the negotiations. The existing situation as regards northern Saghalien will continue until we can come to an arrangement with Russia. Our Government and people have no desire or intention to stay there permanently."



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MME. MASANAO HANIHARA, WIFE OF THE NEWLY APPOINTED JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

Concerning the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which will be terminated upon the exchange of ratifications of the Four-Power Pacific Treaty, Ambassador Hanihara said:

"The Anglo-Japanese Alliance was the corner-stone of our foreign policy, and its aim was to maintain the peace of the Orient. It was entirely defensive, having never had any other motive. It was never used in any offensive sense. Now, having reached a broad understanding with other countries, particularly with the United States, there is no reason for continuing it. If we had had any ulterior motive or design, we might have insisted upon maintaining that Alliance, but we are quite satisfied with the Four-Power Treaty, which serves the same purpose of maintaining the peace of the Orient and harmony among the nations interested."

"One good reason why Japan is anxious for the peace and prosperity of China is that Japan is dependent upon China for the supply of raw materials for Japanese industries and markets for Japanese manufactured products. Japan wants a strong, united China, because in a divided and peaceless China we could not have any assurance of supplying our industries with the necessary raw materials or of finding the necessary markets for our products. There

is more reason for Japan to be anxious about the unity and prosperity of China than for any other nation. That is why Japan is trying to win the good will of the Chinese people, and if any one will examine Japan's conduct towards China he will be convinced of the truth of what I say."

Ambassador Hanihara declared that conditions in Korea were satisfactory. "We have troubles there, however, in this way," he continued. "There are hundreds of thousands of Koreans in Manchuria and Siberia who are constantly being exploited by other influences. But in Korea itself affairs are very satisfactory. The people on the whole seem to be contented and happy. There are some seditious movements, but nothing very serious inside Korea; those Koreans who are out of the country are a constant source of trouble."

Questioned in regard to recent tendencies in Japan, Ambassador Hanihara said:

"If there is any particular tendency, it is indicated by the people's desire for more peace. Our people always wanted peace, but the peace movement is getting stronger and better organized. There are many reasons why this should be so. We have many problems to solve—social, labor, agrarian, educational, and fiscal—which cannot be

solved unless we have peace outside. Those are the reforms the people want more than anything else. There are a few extremists in our country, just as in others, but their influence is almost negligible.

"There is every promise of closer cultural and economic relations with the United States. Our business people want them and there are wholesome symptoms of a growing community of interests. Not only in business rela-

tions are the ties being drawn tighter, but more students and scholars are coming to the United States than ever before for study and observation, and the outlook seems to me to be very bright and promising."

FROM MINE WORKER TO AMBASSADOR AT WASHINGTON

A PERSONAL INTERVIEW BY EDWARD CORSI

PRESENTING HIS EXCELLENCY PRINCE DON GELASIO CAETANI, NEW
ITALIAN AMBASSADOR AT WASHINGTON, AND, IT MIGHT BE ADDED,
AN EMBODIMENT OF ANCIENT ITALY'S MODERN SPIRIT

TRUTH, if not stranger than fiction, is at least quite as strange, and certainly more interesting. The life of Prince Don Gelasio Caetani, twenty years ago a laborer in the mines of Idaho, and to-day Italian Ambassador at Washington, reads like a novel, like a story spun out of the imagination of some able creator of fiction.

Prince Caetani is an aristocrat of the bluest and truest blood. His family, one of the oldest and most illustrious in Italy, ranks with the Colonnas and the Orsinis, the finest in Roman society. This family has given the Church and the State a long and honorable line of cardinals, popes, army leaders, statesmen, and diplomats. Such figures as Gelasio II (Giovanni Caetani); Boniface VIII (Benedetto Caetani), whom Dante in his "Divine Comedy" confined to hell before his death; Onorato Caetani, leader of the Papal forces in the battle of Lepanto against the Turks; and Michelangelo Caetani, who as temporary Governor of Rome in 1870 presented the famous "plebiscito" of the Roman people to King Victor Emmanuel II, are but a few of the many Caetanis who stand out in European history. The Sermoneta estate, which has been the property of the Caetanis for six hundred years, extends over a vast territory in the Roman Campagna. It is one of the largest and most beautiful estates in all Italy.

Don Gelasio, one of six children, was born forty-six years ago, the son of Senator Onorato Caetani, a former Mayor of Rome. His mother, Ada Wilbraham, is a niece of Lord Derby. Notwithstanding his illustrious origin and the opportunity for leisure the wealth of his family afforded him, Prince Gelasio chose to make his own way in life, to carve his path as it were. He studied at the Royal University of Rome, and in 1901 graduated as a civil engineer. On advice of Hennen Jennings, the well-known American engineer, he came to America and enrolled at the Columbia University School of Mines, graduating in 1903. His next task was to secure employment. With degrees

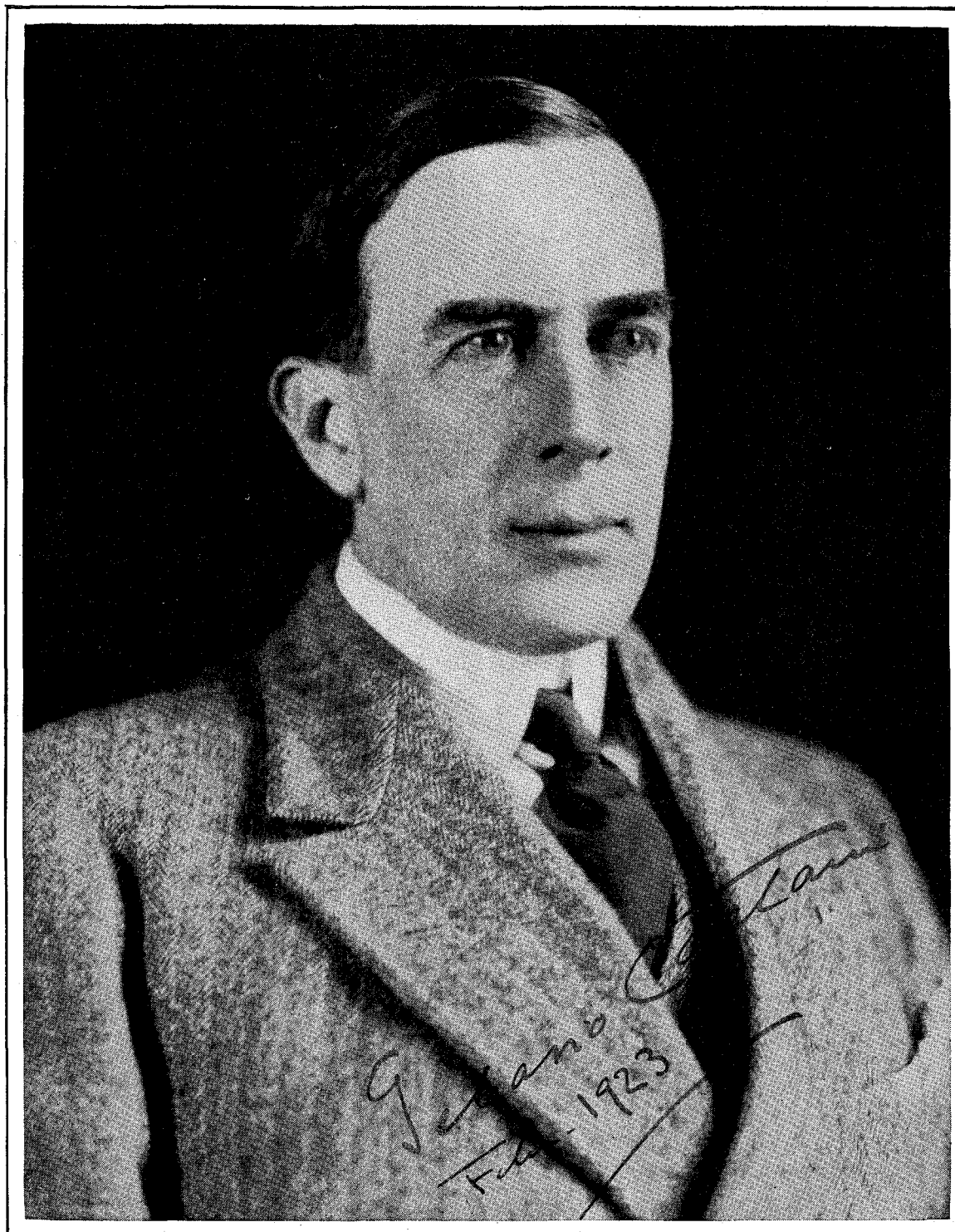
from two famous institutions in his possession and a keen desire to work, he set out, in true American fashion, to find a job. "My dear friend, Christopher Corning, assumed the responsibility of getting me my first job. He wrote to F. W. Bradley, who wired in reply, 'Send him to the Bunker Hill, and I will give him a car to push.' That's how I began practical life. The first boss I had to tackle was a big one. He asked me one day if I was capable of running the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Assay office. I didn't know a darn thing about it, but I said yes. I ran it, but it was hard work keeping up with the bluff. The old man kept tactfully out of the office for five days. As I was pulling the white-hot crucibles out of the furnace he unexpectedly dropped in. His presence gave me a nervous shock which was transmitted to the end of the tongs. The whole batch of crucibles tipped over like so many ninepins and the slag ran all over the place. He did not say a word. He turned about and walked out. I have always been grateful for the lesson he gave me. Later I built him a new mill."

The Prince-engineer did not take long to come into his own. After a period of apprenticeship in the mines of Idaho, Colorado, California, Alaska, and Mexico, a period of which he is very proud, he went to San Francisco and there organized a firm of consulting engineers. He specialized in metallurgy and contributed frequently to the scientific press of the country. Harvard University engaged him to deliver a number of lectures, which aided greatly in establishing his reputation as a leading engineer. Speaking of his American experiences, he says: "There are two distinct periods of learning in life. The first is spent in school, where we learn many things we afterwards easily forget. The second, and more important, is that of practical apprenticeship, which engraves indelible signs in a man's character and shapes his life. This latter period I have spent in the United States, and it has influenced the whole course of my life."

The engineering firm of Caetani, Burch & Hershey, of San Francisco, was progressing rapidly when the World War broke out. The senior member of the firm saw his duty plainly at the time. He knew that Italy's hour had come. A year later we find him at the front, a lieutenant of engineers.

The name of Lieutenant Caetani is linked with the blowing up of Col de Lana, an outstanding engineering feat of the war. "Col de Lana," he said, recalling the incident, "is a cone-shaped mountain in the Dolomite Alps, nine thousand feet high, that extended into the heart of the Italian line. It was the eye of the Austrian army that spied every road to access. We had to blind that eye. In the attempt to scale the bare and precipitous flank of the mountain, ten thousand of our plucky little Tommies lost their lives. Col de Lana had the voracity of a jaw-crusher. Pure chance sent me to that sector to replace an officer who had fallen. One day Colonel Perelli, of the Army Division, came up to me and asked me what we might do. I told him—'Let's get under their seats and blow them up.' And so we got to work. For three months we kept working. There were three officers—Bonfoli, Grimaldi, and I (our comrades called us the Three Musketeers)—and eighty picked miners. We loaded five tons of ninety-five per cent gelatine in two chambers about thirty feet apart and tamped the galleries. The air that night was calm, and from the clear sky the full moon illuminated the white-capped peak with its cold bluish light. At half-past eleven, the 17th of April, 1916, we pulled the strings of the detonators. There was a dull noise, a slight tremor. The snow-cap of Col de Lana had become black. At last it was ours! Our soldiers crawled out, advanced quietly, and occupied the crater. The next day the Austrians found out what had happened and concentrated the fire of all their guns on the crater of the mine. Hell never came nearer heaven than that morning on the summit of Col de Lana. True hell it was."

He served at the front uninterrupt-



(C) Underwood

GELASIO CAETANI, ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

edly for thirty-six months, and was discharged because of poor health. He was at the Paris Conference, and co-operated with Herbert Hoover in supplying food to Italy and Austria. In the elections of 1920 he was elected Mayor of Rome, but, owing to certain internal strifes, did not accept. He was returned to Parliament in 1921. He was one of the leaders in the Fascisti offensive which led to the downfall of the Facta Ministry and the rise of Mussolini. He was engaged in the preparation of a historical work when the Fascisti leader offered him the Washington post. "Obedient to the discipline of the Fasci, I left Italy without delay."

The Caetani I had in mind before calling upon him for this brief interview was not the Caetani I was so fortunate as to meet. I was thinking too much of the Prince of Sermoneta, the diplomat, the Nationalist parliamentarian. I met instead a very true man, with a congenial, democratic manner and an American attitude that restored my confidence. He is every inch an aristocrat. His elegance, his features, his personality, bespeak his breeding and his heritage. But he is also a human being; warm, considerate, and affable.

"The readers of The Outlook, your Excellency," I said, "desire to know more about you. I am here for that reason. They would also like to know more about the Fascisti, about Mussolini, about the splendid things that your country is doing."

The Ambassador smiled a modest smile. It was evident that he did not care to speak of himself. "You may tell the readers of The Outlook that I have been a worker in this country, and I am now engaged in working for my own country. I have quite a difficult job, you will admit, but I am not afraid of it. The American people are very co-operative, and I am sure that with their co-operation I will succeed. Italy and America are very close. My task is to bring them closer." Again he smiled, but he was soon very serious. He was now speaking of the Fascisti, of Mussolini, of Italy.

"Americans," he proceeded in his fine English accent, "will never understand Fascismo so long as they think of it as a mere political movement. It is not a mere political movement and it is not a mere political party. It is a great reform movement, a great spiritual rebellion, greater than parties, greater than factions, than men. It is a movement embracing all that is good and loyal in Italy. As you have so well put it, it is an outburst of faith in God and country. Of course a definite working programme was necessary. Hence Mussolini adopted the programme of the Nationalists, the most logical programme for the country."

"But what of Mussolini, your Excellency?"

"He is the greatest living statesman. Have no doubt about that. He has

"I believe that he is the first great executive of any great industrial plant in America who as a matter of business policy puts people before profits," writes

William L. Stidger

Pastor of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, Detroit, in the first of his two sympathetic

INTERVIEWS WITH HENRY FORD

Mr. Stidger's reports of the ideals, ambitions, and attitude toward a nomination for the Presidency of this leader of industry will appear in early issues of The Outlook. They are written from the point of view of an admiring friend. His opinion of Henry Ford cannot be ignored even by those who disagree with it, for it is shared by thousands upon thousands of American citizens.

courage, vision, faith, and brains. He has the gift of intuition and knows what is coming. No other man could have done what he did. Think of discharging 20,000 railway men with a stroke of the pen, of destroying an inveterate and parasitical bureaucracy, of reducing the salaries of all Government employees, including that of ambassadors! You could not do that here. That requires courage, and other men in Italy lacked that courage. Mussolini has plenty of it."

"But is it not true that he is weakening and making enemies?"

"Of course he is making enemies, but he is also making friends. The nation is crystallizing about him. The people are with him, even if the professional politicians and discharged employees are not. He will remain in power a long time. And he will make Italy a great country."

"Your Excellency, there is much said about Italy's distrust of France. Is there any such thing?"

"There is no such thing. We do not distrust France or any other country. My Government hopes for closer relations with France. We do not intend to follow a policy of glorious isolation, nor can we afford it. We are friendly toward France."

"But is it true that Italy opposes France on the Ruhr seizure?"

"Very true. We opposed the Ruhr

seizure because we did not, and do not, believe that it is wise or practical. Germany must be made to pay. She cannot avoid her responsibility. But a military invasion of her soil is not the best way of compelling her to pay. Our difference with France is one of policy, that's all. We are in sympathy with her in her demand for justice."

"In this country, your Excellency, we have a large foreign population. We have millions of Italians and many Little Italies. You have been a worker here and have the advantage of understanding both sides of the problem we face. What policy should the Italians in America follow, and what have you to say of immigration?"

"Your question is quite delicate. I firmly believe that the Italians in America should become thorough and good Americans. Their destiny is linked with this country. We cannot have them back in Italy, for we are overcrowded there. They should intermarry, for intermarriage will produce an ideal stock. I would like to see the Italians here become a vital part of the American organism."

"All that we ask of the Italians in America is that they be loyal to their adopted country and bound by affection and pride to their native country. We ask them to engage in agricultural work and to spread out throughout the country."

"Immigration in the past has been a sudden, uncontrolled demographic phenomenon. We propose in the future to control our immigration through our special immigration bureaus in Italy. We can give America any amount of specialized labor on thirty days' notice. With an intelligent control of immigration we can avoid the difficulties of the past. We can avoid congestion in large cities. The Little Italies are doomed. The younger generations will not herd together. They are too American for that."

I had taken much of the Ambassador's time. I had one more question. "Your Excellency," I asked, "what is the prospect for peace and reconstruction in Europe?"

"I am not a pessimist. I have faith in Europe. Italy has given the Continent and the world a splendid example. Sooner or later Europe will profit by our example. We preach and practice hard work, sacrifices, and faith. That is the cure. Fascismo is a typical Italian phenomenon, just as Bolshevism is Russian, and cannot be exported. But the qualities of Fascismo, the outburst of faith, the awakening of the younger generations, the gospel of self-dependence, are elements of sanity that can be employed with profit by any country in this troubled world. The sooner Europe understands that there are certain natural economic and moral laws that cannot be tampered with, the sooner will she be saved. Hard work, sacrifice, and faith in all men is our cure. Nothing else will do."

FATHER ROVIER GETS A LETTER

BY FULLERTON WALDO

I
THE Curé walked along the river-bank with a mind in pain.

If the Son of God, stretched on the cross, had cried aloud, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" was an altogether human French-Canadian priest to blame for feeling as though God was too busy elsewhere in his universe to give heed to him?

Father Rovier had come out from Brittany when he was twenty, and now he was fifty-seven. For thirty-seven years he had been knocking at the doors of the hearts of his scattered people, and only a few in all that time had undone the latch and let him in.

When he came from France, his hair was black, his cheeks were red, his knees were supple, and his step was springy. He laughed, in a way that would almost clear a room of smoke or drive a ground mist from a meadow. When he swung an ax-helve, his whole body followed after. When he preached, he drove and stung like a hail-storm.

Now, walking by the river, at fifty-seven, he felt old and knew that he had failed. His hair was a whiter silver than the willow leaves that whispered. The little river beside him frolicked along and laughed round the smooth-worn pebbles and the bleaching driftwood tangles. In days of old he would have laughed back, and he would have been glad of the sun and the blue, as of the cheerful noise of the water.

But now he was spent, and the years of black ingratitude had nearly broken him; and he wanted to be called home; he wanted to rest.

It was Sunday afternoon, and he was walking hand in hand with pain and grief from place to place because he had no means to ride. His parishioners never had paid him enough to let him keep a horse, though he had a meager, rickety cow that clanked about the rubbly pasture lot as hungry and lonesome as her master.

The Sunday before at high mass his whole congregation of thirty-three, including seven babies, put a dollar and a quarter in the plate. This morning he had taken them to task for being so niggardly to God. It was not Father Rovier's way to mince words and spare his congregation.

"You, Onesimé Joulin," he said, "you sold a cow, and you got fifty dollars for her; and you, Julie Bourbaix, for one linen table-cover, as I know, you had twelve dollars from a tourist; and the rest of you, for soap, and candles, and rugs, and rag-carpetts you have made, and turnips and potatoes you have raised, have received good prices; and you can afford to give and support the Church. It is not I who ask it; it is the Lord. *Le bon Dieu* will not bless you and your families and your farms

while you let his church and his ministers perish of neglect. Here I have to help me only this little Indian boy of twelve, who lights the candles and puts them out again and passes the plate to you. God fills your tables with food, but you put little or nothing in the dish for him and for his holy Church."

Their faces were impassive as they listened, and, though the tears were in his eyes, he had not stirred them. In fact, he had displeased them so that when the little Indian boy brought the plate back to the altar this time it held nothing at all except the worn red flannel at the bottom.

How could he live? Father Rovier was asking himself as he walked along the river road. And how could he change the hearts of his people if in thirty-seven years they were not changed? Elijah the prophet had the ravens; the little Curé was by no means a prophet, and there were no fowls of the air to help him. No manna fell from the skies, and the face of heaven seemed adamant to his lonely petitions.

Up and down this road, in his rusty cassock, he had trudged in summer and sledged (when some one gave him a lift) in winter. He was at the beck and call of the poorest. He had given medicine and performed surgical operations. He had administered extreme unction and closed the eyelids of the dying. The phenomena of life from the cradle to the grave were facts as constant in his life as his own penury.

None helped him with his turnips and potatoes, his cabbages, the scanty hay for his cow, the spruce and birch and juniper for his winter fires. An old, old Scotchwoman came from the nearest house, half a mile off, and rattled the fire-irons sufficiently to cook meals, of sorts, for him in the summer-time. But in winter, when drifts locked the road past his door, he must fend for himself utterly. What a weary, dreary, solitary life! And now even God, it seemed, had forsaken his servant.

II

When Father Rovier came back from the dying man whom he had gone to see, old Mrs. MacDonald was getting his supper ready for him.

"There was a letter a body left wi' me for you this afternoon," she said, as she lifted the lid off a kind of vegetable stew and a strong odor of cabbage steamed into their faces.

"Who complains this time?" the father asked, wearily.

"How should I know?" the old woman bristled. "D'ye think I lay my eyes to the balderdash they write you? I have enough to do to keep ye fed. Havers! was there ever such a man to eat!"

"Am I, then, such a gourmand?" smiled the priest.

"If that means a swiller of vittles," said the old woman, "ye are all that an' mair. An' I serve ye notice, I'll come nae mair to cook for ye till ye pay me that ye owe me. Four dollars down." She banged her hard palm on the bare table. "It's four weeks now, d'ye ken, syne ye paid me."

"But, Mrs. MacDonald," the priest expostulated, "I have nothing to give you. What do you think was in the plate Sunday last?"

She did not answer. She shrugged her shoulders, and stirred in the mess on the stove with the long-handled wooden spoon.

"One dollar and a quarter," said Father Rovier. "And to-day, because I chided, it was less."

"What was it?" wheezed the beldame, her back still turned to him.

"It was nothing."

"Naething at all?" She faced about, and drops of gravy plashed from her ladle.

"Nothing, Mrs. MacDonald."

"Sic a fule as ye are to stay here!" she exclaimed, furiously. "And sic a fule as I am to take pity on ye and leave the gude man an' the bairns at hame an' trudge down the road half a mile twa times a day to cook for ye! I've done it not because I cared for ye, ye Papist. I've done it because I needed the siller. That was all. Nae siller, nae mair parritch. Nae mair vittles. Nae mair o' onythin'. Nae mair o' me! Ye poor gawk! Ye doited feckless loon! Gae back to yer mumblin's and yer croonin's, an' yer ringin' a little bell, an' yer kickshaws and yer didoes an' yer rig-a-ma-jigs in the kirk. I'll hae nae mair o' ye an' yer outlandish, Romish clamjamfery. Auld Licht I am, an' Auld Licht I stay. This parish is crowded as long as you and me is here. If ye had the spunk o' a louse, ye'd scare them wi' hell-fire into payin' ye. They fear ye nae mair than they fear the green cheese of the face of the moon. They laugh at ye. Are ye a man or a rabbit? Pit the fear into them, mon! Pit the fear!"

"I've told them as plainly as I can," the priest answered, gently. "It was because I scolded so to-day they gave me nothing at all. I am at the end. I do not see the way ahead. You are the last friend, it seems. And will you leave me now? Well, if it must be, then it must be. I thank you, that you have come so far to cook for me for so little money all this time. I will pay you when I can."

"It was for the money only," growled Mrs. MacDonald. "I wadnae cook for a follower o' the Babylonish abomination otherwise. I have heard nae clink o' the siller—I gae hame, an' I stay hame!"

She reached for her bonnet and shawl. The shawl lay on the window-sill, where the big flies droned in and out. A let-

ter fell to the floor from a fold of the shawl. She picked it up and handed it to the priest.

"Here's yer letter I brought," she said, ungraciously.

The hand was strange. "I wonder who could have written this," he mused aloud.

Mrs. MacDonald, shawl on and bonnet in process of adjustment, was held by curiosity.

"Nae hand that ever I saw before," she said. "Anither complaint, I dare say."

He sighed, and ran his thumb under the flap of the envelope.

Then he turned red and white, and gasped.

"It's—it's a twenty-dollar bank note."

"Is it real?" exclaimed the canny Scotchwoman.

He held it to the light. "Yes—the Bank of Nova Scotia," he said, slowly. "And a letter with it." He began to read.

Father Rovier:

Mrs. MacDonald has told me of all the good work you do in your parish—how you have gone on year after year in the midst of sickening ingratitude, asking nothing for yourself, helping every living creature, even to the cows and horses and

stray dogs, and traveling miles in the dead of night to the ailing. She says those of your people who are not too mean are too poor to pay you anything, and that you are wearing your heart out on them, and are fagged and discouraged. Here is \$20. It is a first installment. I will send you more. This is not for your church, it is for you.

The priest gazed at Mrs. MacDonald, and his lip trembled. "Who sent it? Do you know her?"

"Yes, I ken the lady."

"What is her name?"

"She told me I shouldna tell. She is an American. She comes frae Boston. She was passin' through. She bought a rag-carpet frae me, and told me where to send it. But she made me promise I wouldna tell. An' it's not a Papish priest that would make me perjure myself."

Father Rovier was silent a moment. "All my life I have had three kinds of letters," he said, slowly. "Complaints, and business of the church, and then this. This is the only one of its kind that I ever had. Never in the thirty-seven years was a gift like this made to me for myself. Now I can get a doctor for old Père Chabanel, who has the cancer."

He dropped on his knees at the table, and with his head on his arm was silent in prayer for his unknown benefactress. The flies droned in and out of the window. Mrs. MacDonald came over presently and touched him on the shoulder.

"When ye get through speakin' to God, there's one word I wish to say."

He looked up. "What is it, my good Mrs. MacDonald?"

"Papist or not," she declared, fiercely, "I'll cook for ye forever and a day. And I'll take nae pay for it."

"Forever and a day?" he repeated. "That is a long, long time, Mrs. MacDonald. I shall be dead by the end of that time. And then, my good woman, I will ask if you please that you bury this letter with me. I wonder who she was. I wonder. But God sends his angels unawares."

Somewhere between laughter and tears, Mrs. MacDonald was talking to herself as she waddled along the half-mile of red-clay road to her home.

"It was a shame to deceive the gude old mon," she told herself. "But he wouldna ha' ta'en it otherwise frae ane sae puir as me. 'Twas a wonderfu' fine letter the school inspector wrote fer me. Lord forgie me the lie I told! It was worth while, my sayin' I came frae Boston, jist to see Father Rovier's face!"

THE FARMER'S BACKGROUND

BY DR. A. C. TRUE

DIRECTOR OF STATES RELATIONS SERVICE, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

LAST June 25,000 farming people, brought in chiefly by 7,000 automobiles, came to De Kalb, Illinois, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Farm Bureau in that county. The principal speakers on this occasion were the Governor of Minnesota, the Dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois, and the President of the American Farm Bureau Federation. These men were representatives of three great forces, namely, government (acting in the United States through both State and Federal agencies), education, and organization. To-day these forces are behind the American farmer in new ways and are supporting him in increasing measure in his efforts to raise his standard of living and achieve success in his business and his home and community life.

The public generally does not realize to what extent and in what variety of ways these forces are functioning in the farmer's background. Neither is it understood how far these are interlocking forces, strengthening one another's position and having co-operative relationships which greatly enhance their influence and their benefits. The spread of their functions has been so rapid in recent years that ordinary observers of the trend of affairs relating to agriculture and country life have only superfi-

cially noted their progress, and for the most part have failed to realize the fundamental and permanent changes being brought about in the business and life of our farming people through the widening operations of government, education, and organization exerted directly in their behalf.

When a Secretary of Agriculture was added to the President's Cabinet in the last days of Cleveland's first Administration, there were many who doubted the wisdom of creating such a position, because the Department over which this officer presided was so narrow and weak and its future so dubious. It was feared that the Secretary of Agriculture would be a sorry figure beside the great chiefs of the other Departments and that, even if an able man could be persuaded to take such a post, he would not have enough to occupy his time and that his influence in the Administration would be almost nil. To-day the Department of Agriculture is so big and so powerful that it is even thought by some that it is overgrown, and therefore it is proposed to take away some of its important bureaus.

It has a paid force of about 20,000 persons, of whom 4,800 are in its offices, laboratories, and experimental greenhouses and fields in Washington and vicinity. The rest are scattered widely in the forty-eight States, Alaska, the

insular possessions, and foreign countries. In addition, there are many thousands of voluntary co-operators engaged in estimating crops and in other services. It is the world's largest scientific institution in its trained personnel and in the variety and extent of its researches. Until recently these investigations have dealt chiefly with manifold problems of agricultural production, but now include many studies in agricultural economics, as well as in home economics and the organization of rural communities.

Closely linked with the Department are the State agricultural experiment stations, supported in part with Federal funds, but more largely with State appropriations. A recent summary of their work shows that they are working on over 4,700 projects, covering a wide range of subjects. Some of this work is in co-operation with the Department, but much of it is conducted independently and largely with reference to local needs.

The explorers of the Department are searching for useful varieties of plants in many countries. Other agents are studying the agricultural conditions and problems of foreign countries and their relation to American agriculture. The statistics of American agriculture gathered by the Department and once in ten years by the Census Bureau are supplied



A DEMONSTRATION IN TRACTOR PLOWING AND A PART OF A PLAYGROUND FOR SCHOOL

mented by those regularly received from the International Institute of Agriculture, located at Rome, Italy, in which the United States and fifty-eight other countries are represented. Market news for agricultural products is collected daily and disseminated through bulletins, the press, telegraph, telephone, and radio.

Moreover, the Department has the administration of a constantly increasing number of laws which directly or indirectly affect the farmer's operations and the quality and value of his products. Among these are the acts dealing with foods and drugs, meat inspection, control of animal and plant diseases, insect pests, serums, toxins, and insecticides, protection of the National Forests and of game animals and migratory birds, grading of grain and cotton, and prescribing standard containers for fruits and vegetables, the Federal Warehouse Act, the Federal Aid Road Act, the Packers and Stockyards Act, and the Future Trading Acts.

The statistical and regulatory work of the Federal Department of Agriculture is supplemented by similar work done through State Departments or Boards of Agriculture, and in this field there is an increasing amount of co-operation between the State and Federal agencies, especially as regards plant and animal diseases, insect pests, and marketing. Thus far the agencies within the States have been the chief factors in the control of fertilizers, feeding stuffs, milk and other dairy products, seeds, and weeds.

Outside of the Department of Agriculture Federal agencies which are dealing in special ways with matters affecting the farmer's interests are the Farm Loan Board, War Finance Corporation, Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, Public Health Service, Reclamation Service, Bureau of Education, Federal Board for Vocational Education, and the Post Office Department through rural mail delivery and parcels post. Apart from the laws relating to departmental activities Congress has recently shown its interest in the farmer's problems by its Joint Commission on Agricultural Inquiry, the act relating to organization of farmers' co-operative

associations, provision for agricultural representation on the Federal Reserve Board, and special provisions in the Tariff Act.

Accounts of the work of Federal and State Departments of Agriculture and the agricultural experiment stations are widely disseminated in technical and popular publications and in the agricultural and general press. Some of the publications of the Federal Department are issued in very large editions. This is especially true of the Farmers' Bulletins and the Yearbook, which are largely distributed by members of Congress.

This literature emanating from public sources constitutes in large measure a basis for the American system of agricultural education. It is used quite generally by the educational institutions and agencies and its principal features are reproduced in numerous text-books and manuals.

But the Federal and State Governments go much further than this in promoting agricultural education. They furnish millions of dollars annually to support colleges and schools in which agriculture is taught, and together with the counties maintain a Nation-wide system of agricultural extension work. Thus at present agricultural education in the United States is for the most part tax-supported and free to all citizens alike. In the variety and extent of its agencies for agricultural education the United States surpasses all other countries.

Under the provisions of the Land Grant Act of 1862 and related Federal and State legislation, at least one agricultural college is maintained in every State, and in 17 Southern States there are separate colleges for Negroes. In 23 States the agricultural college is a part of the State university. With few exceptions, the agricultural experiment stations are departments of these colleges. The equipment of these institutions with buildings, apparatus, libraries, land, live stock, etc., is very extensive. In 1920 the agricultural faculties numbered over 2,000 persons and there were about 28,000 students. Their courses of study cover agronomy, horticulture, forestry, animal husbandry,

dairying, rural engineering, agricultural economics, and sociology, together with the sciences and their relations to agriculture. Besides the regular four-year courses leading to a bachelor's degree they offer numerous graduate and short courses and recently have established departments of agricultural education for the training of teachers.

Many of the graduates of the agricultural colleges have positions in Federal and State services, experiment stations, colleges, schools, the county extension work, and the agricultural press, but a goodly number are operating farms and are influential citizens in rural communities.

There are 169 special agricultural schools of secondary grade in different parts of the country, and agriculture is taught in 1,500 high schools. Secondary instruction in agriculture has been greatly stimulated by the Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act of 1917, under which considerable sums of Federal money are distributed annually to all the States to be applied on the salaries of teachers of agriculture and are more than offset by State and local funds. In 1921 there were 42,709 students of agriculture in 1,721 Smith-Hughes schools.

Elementary instruction in agriculture is given in many rural schools, especially in consolidated schools, of which there are now 12,000 in the United States.

Much practical instruction, based largely on the work of the United States Department of Agriculture and the experiment stations, is given by 750 extension specialists attached to the colleges and the agricultural agents located in 2,100 counties. This includes thousands of field demonstrations of improved varieties and cultural practices, means of controlling diseases of plants and animals and insect pests, judging and testing live stock, etc. The attendance at farmers' institutes, extension schools, and other meetings held by the extension forces in 1921 aggregated about 20,000,000 men, women, and children.

The public system of agricultural education through colleges, schools, and extension workers has now been so far developed in the United States that



CHILDREN AT FARMERS' SUMMER FIELD DAYS AT THE CORNELL COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

there is a large body of intelligent farmers more or less familiar with the practical results of scientific investigation in agriculture and cognizant of the benefit of such knowledge from the applications of it they have themselves made on their farms. There are also many rural communities in which the leaders in agricultural affairs are men quite well trained in the science as well as the practice of agriculture. Back of these farmers and on more or less intimate terms with them are the numerous professional agriculturists and technical experts maintained by our agricultural institutions.

While much yet remains to be done before the mass of American farmers are thoroughly permeated by the new knowledge and its application to their practical affairs, yet the leaven is constantly working and has already extended its influence far beyond the limits of those who have been trained to observe its significance or are consciously affected by it. Thus unprecedented conditions have been created in rural life and great forces have been put in motion which are creating changes in the thoughts and practices of our farmers that are destined to affect broadly and permanently our agriculture and country life.

One of the important results of the great governmental and educational movement outlined in this article, which has already taken definite shape and is bound to have a much wider influence in the future, is seen in the recent development of farm organizations. Beginning with the days of President Washington, who was a member of one of the earliest of these organizations, there have been numerous voluntary organizations of farmers for a great variety of purposes. Some of these have had hundreds of thousands of members scattered in many States and have at times exerted much educational and even political influence. But in the last decade there have been some unusual and significant factors in the activities of farm organizations. These are most strikingly illustrated in the development of the farm bureau movement. The farm bureaus were originally organizations created to pro-

mote the educational work of the county agricultural agents, and so necessary was it that these agents should have organizations through which to work that the Department of Agriculture and the agricultural colleges actively assisted in the formation of the farm bureaus. This was especially true during the European War, when the Government had to have agencies through which to stimulate agricultural production. When the war was over and the problems of marketing became for the time being the most important and carried with them the need of consideration of many broad economic questions, some of which led over into problems of legislation and governmental administration, the farm bureaus broke away from the narrow limits of educational work, and especially through their State and National organizations undertook commercial, economic, and legislative activities. This has brought about a necessary limitation of the relation of the county agent to the farm bureaus and a very large amount of independent action of the bureaus. The economic conditions of agriculture also aroused the other farm organizations to wider activities and led to the formation of numerous commodity organizations of farmers on a co-operative basis.

The striking thing is that practically all the farm organizations are now recognizing as never before the importance of governmental and educational agencies as aids in working out the solution of agricultural problems. The demand of the farmers for assistance in solving their economic problems has stirred both the Department of Agriculture and the experiment stations to widen greatly their research work on such problems, and it has not been difficult to secure public funds for this purpose. This has led the colleges, which are called upon to train the investigators and teachers of agricultural economics, to increase and strengthen the courses of instruction in economic subjects. The county agricultural agents, many of whom had little or no instruction in economics in their college days, because the institutions they attended were not paying much attention to this subject, have

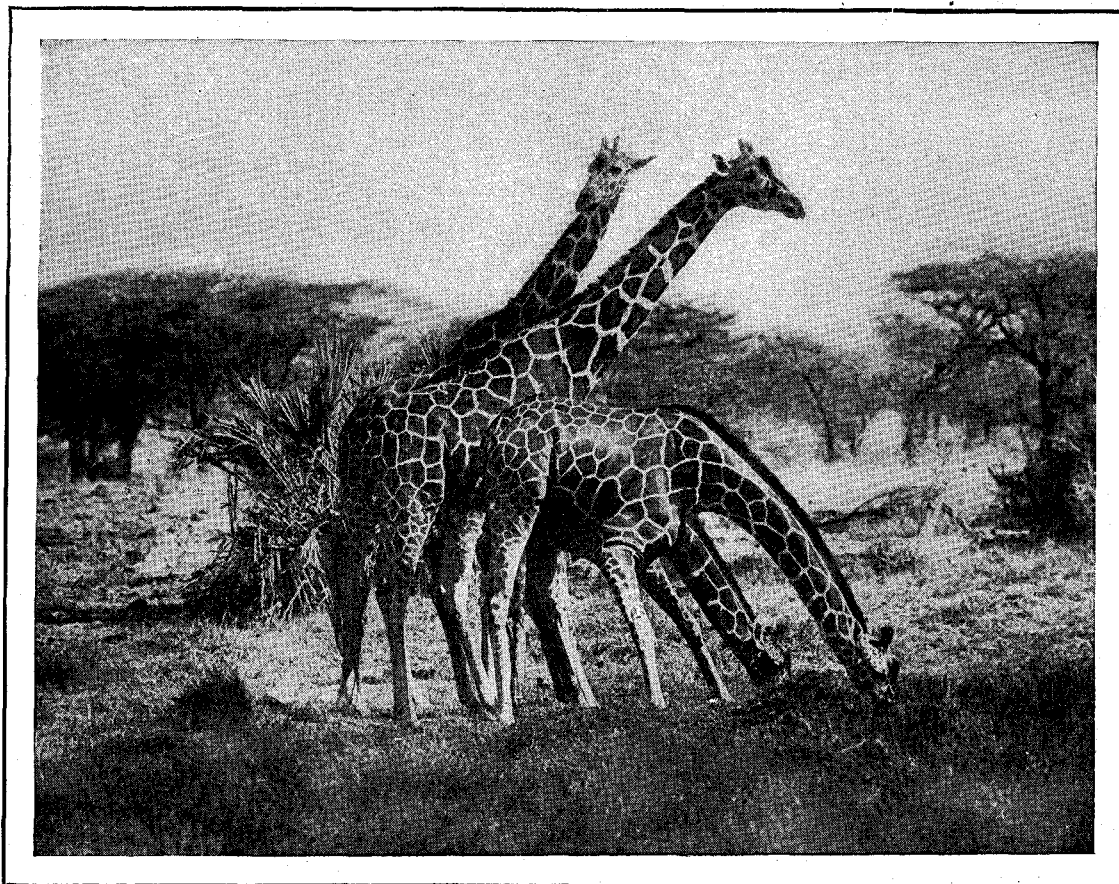
fallen back on the Department and the colleges for advice and information regarding marketing, co-operative associations, and other economic matters. Even the farm organizations themselves have in some cases spent considerable money in the employment of experts in these lines. The rapid increase in the number and variety of co-operative associations dealing with agricultural products has accentuated the need of more knowledge and better-trained workers in order that these associations may function successfully.

The new conditions confronting American agriculture have brought many unusual questions to Congress and the State Legislatures, and there has already been a considerable body of new legislation affecting agricultural interests. This movement has by no means reached its end. It is still uncertain how far government should go in providing for agricultural advancement. The discussion of this matter is outside the range of this article.

The unusual thing about the present agricultural movement which it is desired to emphasize here is that the farmers have a new attitude toward government and education and that they have so strong a backing from public agencies in the working out of their problems that there is an unprecedented prospect of the permanent progress of American agriculture and country life in directions which will greatly benefit both the farmers and the general public.

The agricultural movement in the United States is no longer the irregular rushing to and fro of unorganized forces with hastily conceived purposes the real meaning of which they do not understand. It is more and more assuming the likeness of the movement of a well-organized and disciplined army with trained leaders and advisers, which is pursuing definite aims, and as it goes is getting a better knowledge of the country through which it is passing and securing larger means for the accomplishment of its purposes. That this is so is very largely because the farmers have a new background in which government, education, and organization are increasingly prominent features.

AFRICA, THE LAST STRONGHOLD OF BIG GAME



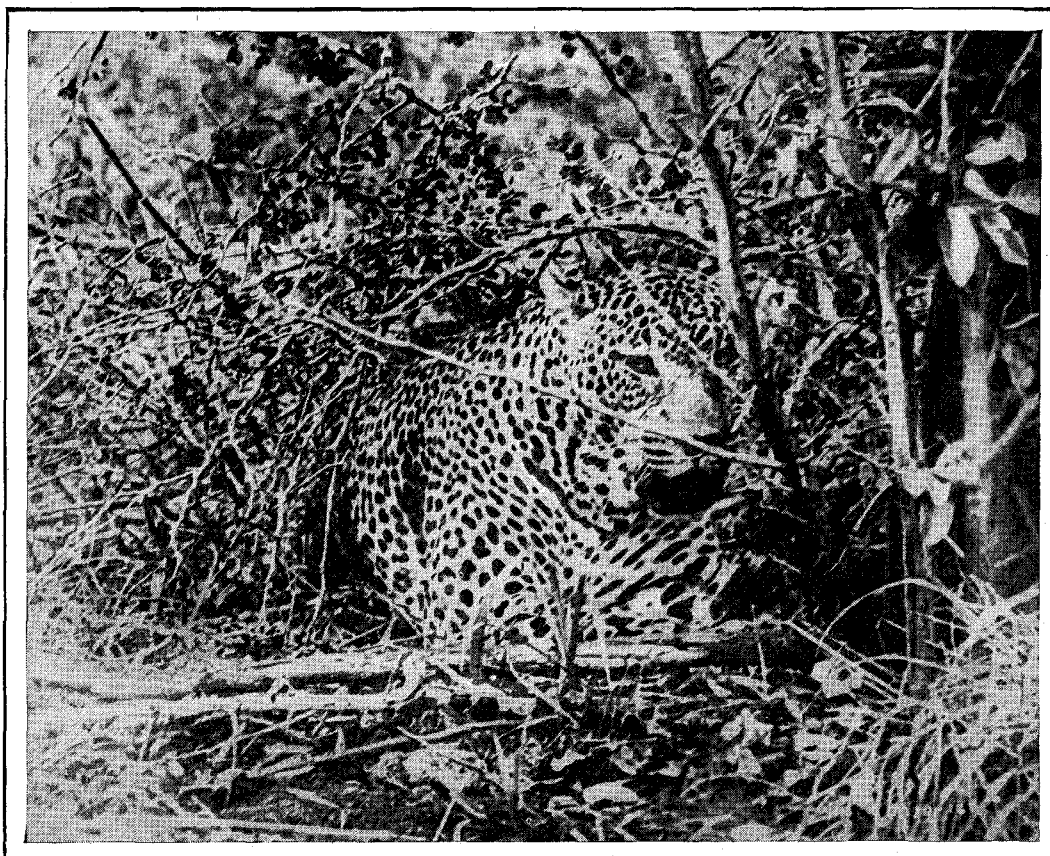
GIRAFFES IN THEIR NATIVE HAUNTS IN EAST AFRICA

These unusual photographs of wild animals were taken by Mr. Martin Johnson during a two-year expedition from which he has recently returned. British East Africa is one of the few regions, it is reported, in which giraffes may still be found in abundance

Photograph by Blaney Percival and Martin Johnson, from Wide World Photos

A LEOPARD IN HIS LAIR

The leopard, according to Mr. Johnson, is one of the most difficult of African animals to photograph. He is found only in densely wooded sections, his prey consisting of monkeys, baboons, small antelopes, etc. The record of the experiences of Mr. Johnson, who was accompanied during his expedition by his wife, is to be shown in a film entitled "Trailing African Wild Animals"



Photograph by Metro Pictures Corporation, from Wide World Photos

THE BOOK TABLE

THE LETTERS OF A SHAKESPEAREAN SPECIALIST¹

BY HERBERT S. GORMAN

THE publication of the correspondence of Horace Howard Furness rather abruptly brings home to the writer the fact that American specialists in literature are far and few between. The general critic, the broad commentator, the scholarly scribbler of marginal notes upon letters, may be found in abundance, but how difficult it is to group together more than a meager handful of men who have consecrated their lives and brains to a single gigantic undertaking. It is different in England. There one may note a dozen Shakespearean specialists, or Professor Gilbert Murray whose whole existence is inextricably interwoven with Greek drama, or Professor James Frazer who has devoted the bulk of his life to the solitary achievement of "The Golden Bough."

It takes a great enthusiasm to so subdue one's self to a single aspect of culture, for man is naturally a gregarious animal and the high power of consistent concentration is both a gift and the result of an iron will.

Mr. Furness was such a man. He had but one objective in life, and that was to so digest and parallel the great world of commentaries concerned with Shakespeare's plays as to afford all Shakespeare lovers with a Variorum Edition that should be the final word in collation. In a certain measure he was a creator also, for his own personality is indubitably a part of the large volumes which now stand as a memorial to his auspicious industry. It was a rich, humorous, childlike personality, compact with sweetness and good will. The man may be found in his letters, and they but emphasize the nature that unmistakably peeps out between the more scholarly lines of his Shakespearean comment. Mr. Furness loved his gentle jokes, worshiped his friends, made it impossible for others to quarrel with him concerning a subject about which most critics violently wrangle, and passed his placid, somewhat hermit-like existence amid the rare atmosphere of the library. He was a scholar in the best sense of the word. By no means a mere pedant, yet he was almost miraculously patient in his exhaustive labors.

His life, as it is revealed in his letters, was not so much an objective matter as a subjective development of a unique temperament. There is not much that stands out as of unusual interest; perhaps the one episode of his quiet days was his work on the Seybert Commission when he investigated

spiritualism in an endeavor to establish the true facts regarding the claims of mediums. It was a bizarre undertaking, but Mr. Furness proved to be peculiarly qualified. He was an investigator in the best sense of the word, for he possessed that happy faculty of unremitting research and clear analysis that is so much a part of the virtues of the Variorum Shakespeare. Born early in the nineteenth century, the son of a Unitarian clergyman, he was graduated from Harvard University in 1854, had the usual two years of travel in Europe, and then took up the study of law. The outbreak of the Civil War found him prepared to enter active service, but already that deafness which was to be his great burden during the major part of his lifetime was upon him, and he was refused by army doctors. But Mr. Furness had not offered himself as a gesture. He meant to serve, and during the greater part of the struggle he worked valiantly with the Sanitary Commission. His marriage was peculiarly happy, and, being luckily beyond the need to labor for a livelihood, he turned to the study of Shakespeare. The rest of his life is the history of the Variorum Shakespeare, fifteen plays being completed before his death in 1912.

No one dipping into the two finely printed volumes of his letters can fail to develop an affection for the man. He was so patient, even humorous, under the affliction of stone deafness. He was so bright and apt in his critical retorts, comments, and explanations to men like Wright and Rolfe. He was so mellow, so delectably old-fashioned (if the phrase may be used in its kindest sense), so spiritually beaming. Merry and charming in his old age, it is easy and pleasant to picture him seated in his large library, painstakingly reading and digesting every scrap of important comment on Shakespeare, comparing folios and editions, noting even a displaced letter in the immortal lines of his favorite author. It was a quiet, sedentary existence, but an ideal one in many ways. It was far from the din and hullabaloo of infuriated criticism. It was scholarship in its old, aristocratic sense. In short, it was an unusual picture in the cultural life of America. Mr. Furness was the ideal type of specialist, and we may guess that he got quite as much enjoyment and profit out of his grubbing through old folios and half-forgotten commentaries as we do who run madly as we read.

So much of the man is revealed in his correspondence that no better picture of him may be obtained than by frequent

excursions into it. For instance, he narrates fully in a letter to Rolfe the inception of the Variorum Shakespeare, and it may well be set down here. He wrote:

As for the time when I began to work over Shakespeare and study him with zeal, it began in '62 or '63 when I made a mighty Variorum "Hamlet," cutting out the notes of five or six editions, besides the Variorum of 1821, and pasting them on a page with a little rivulet of text. 'Twas a ponderous book, of Qto. size and eight or nine inches thick—I took great delight in burning it some years ago. But the work revealed to me that it was high time to begin a new Variorum, that we might start afresh. We are constantly threshing old straw. In "Romeo and Juliet," you remember, I added after each note the editors who had adopted it, with or without credit to the old Variorum. But I dropped the plan in the next volume. 'Twas open to many objections. I chose "Rom. and Jul." as the first, merely because I was enamoured with the play and I thought 'twas probable that I should never edit a second. Lippincott agreed to print it because he wanted to make a show at the Vienna Exposition and get the prize for a perfect book, which he did. I think I tried five or six different shapes, sizes and styles before I settled down on the present one, with varying faced type. To avoid the imputation that I was self-seeking in attaching my puny name to "the greatest in all literature," I resolved that I would be the merest drudge, simply arranging and codifying the notes of others and would utter no faintest chirp of my own. But, as you know, my resolution did not hold out, and now, ever since I edited "Othello" I gabble like a tinker. Dear me! how old I am! Dyce and Harness died when "R. and J." was going through the press. But I had most kind notes of encouragement from Charles Knight and Keightley, and with Collier and Staunton I corresponded on most familiar terms for years—so also Halliwell. As for Aldis Wright—brothers cannot be on more cordial terms than he and I, and yet our acquaintance began in storms and wrath in the pages of the "Athenæum." He and I are the only survivors of that old group. By touching hands with Collier, I reach back through Malone to Steevens, to Dr. Johnson, to Capell, to Theobald, and to Pope. "I feel chilly and grown old."

This extremely illuminating letter was written in 1900, and it orientates the position of Mr. Furness in Shakespearean letters better than any page of description could. The commentator's modesty is evident throughout. Indeed, this is one of the most prominent traits revealed by Mr. Furness in his letters. He was always deprecatory about his own importance. "I am not really a lion, but only Bottom the weaver," he asserts to Rolfe. But he underesti-

¹The Letters of Horace Howard Furness. Edited by Horace Furness Jayne. 2 vols. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. \$8.

mated himself. He was important, and he did do something for which there was a crying need, and he did it with surprising excellence. Conservative he was, but his conservatism did not materially lessen his importance as a coordinator of Shakespearean criticism. He was always open-minded, and nowhere is it evident that he ever twisted or perverted a judgment or illumination of Shakespeare's genius because he personally did not approve of the conclusions.

Mr. Furness was sweet-minded in the most idealistic sense, and, blessedly enough, he labored before psychoanalysis became the scalpel of criticism. He took his Shakespeare at face value and did not try to read hidden morbidities into obviously innocent lines. It is safe to assert that he would have taken small joy in Frank Harris's theories about the Swan of Avon. It must not be imagined that Mr. Furness was in any sense of the word gullible. He was far from that. His logic is undeniable and his assiduity at reaching proper conclusions inexhaustible. We have evidence of this in the notes to "Othello," for instance, where he dilates on the medical aspects of Desdemona's death, getting the opinions of no less than seven or eight physicians, among them S. Weir Mitchell, before he is through with the topic. He wants the thing right. He wants to point out Shakespeare's mistakes where they exist, but he does not want to impinge his own groundless theories on the poet's work and then twist the great lines to his own conjectures.

The importance of Mr. Furness's contributions to Shakespearean criticism must be arrived at by greater scholars than the writer of this article, but even a general reader must observe their lucidity and reasonableness. Of course the primary function of the Variorum Shakespeare is far from an outlet for Mr. Furness's opinions. It is shaped to carry in parallel form the conclusions of all the great Shakespearean scholars, and this function is beautifully fulfilled. The books are large books, but they are large in many ways besides mere bulk. Mr. Furness arrived at his own opinions by careful study of the text, and he held to them in spite of adverse criticism. For instance, he scouted the theory that Hamlet was mad in his preface to the Variorum "Hamlet," and of course brought down upon his head a clattering of verbal brickbats. Writing to Francis J. Child just before the appearance of the "Hamlet," he jovially remarks:

I am heartily glad that you scout Hamlet's insanity. The insanity is in the critics; only tell it not to Gath and let it not be known in Askelon that this is my opinion. I'm afraid if it were known, I couldn't go within a league of an Insane Asylum without being caught and clapped in a strait waistcoat. As you say, we are all of us insane in one sense of the word; that is, all of us sensible fellows, and very thankful to God we ought to be for it too.

And in a later letter he remarks:

Critics are falling foul of me in all directions for saying in my Preface to Hamlet that the Danish Prince was neither mad nor pretended to be so. Though I have reasons as thick as blackberries for my opinion, I think I shall take warning by the Indian judge Macaulay refers to, whose decisions were received with applause until on an unlucky day he gave his reasons for them, and I shall maintain a discreet and masterly silence.

We may judge that Mr. Furness's reasons for his opinion were based on sound logic. As has been remarked before, his powers for exhaustive research were marvelous. He passed whole evenings searching for a single phrase. "I remember that I once went through every page of Ben Jonson, and there are nine volumes in Gifford's edition, in search of a single line—and I got it." This is the type of scholar that is so rare in America. Either we have not the patience or the power of compelling ourselves to believe that apparently trivial matters are large matters, after all, if we desire to have a thing perfect.

Mention has been made of the calm, quiet life which Mr. Furness led in his beautiful fire-proof library codifying the Shakespearean material. Even there sorrow found him out, however, for his wife, his sister, and his daughter (all dearly beloved) passed away before him. Though we may note a sadder fall to his words after these griefs, he yet retained his whimsicality to the very end. He was naturally an optimistic man in his daily life, although so much may not be said for his inner spiritual searchings. He believed, and yet he was uncertain. A small doubt bit him like an adder at

times. Just as when he had been the head of the Seybert Commission he could find no ground for believing that any one had ever in any way returned from the grave, so in thinking of death itself his logical mind could not but admit that there was no proof of anything beyond. "Isn't there enough faith to go round?" he writes to Charles Eliot Norton. Perhaps there wasn't for him, but something fine took its place, and that was a sturdy belief in the earth itself and the Law that makes most things for the best.

Such a man is unusual in American life. He was not a genius; neither was he a great critic. He was a great scholar. In a Nation that is less than two hundred years old great scholars are not the rule, and blind patriotism cannot cause good scholars to suffer a sea change into such phoenixes. The great scholar presupposes a mellowed, time-honored background and a cultural atmosphere that is the slow growth of time, and not the instant manufacture of the desire. But Mr. Furness reached that proud height, and it does us no good to speculate as to whether or not the English tradition had touched him. We may guess that it did, but he was essentially American at heart, in spite of the subject he studied all his life. He did not possess the reticence of the Englishman. He was always willing and eager to share his joy and ardor with others. His letters read almost like a diary, for he wrote voluminously, and from them practically every important phase of his life may be reconstructed. He loved small chat, and some of his paragraphs are literary causeries of indubitable charm. Here we may say with absolute confidence that the letters are the man.

THE NEW BOOKS

MUSIC, PAINTING, AND OTHER ARTS
MANUEL ROSENBERG COURSE IN NEWS-PAPER ART (THE). Illustrated. The Stewart Kidd Company, Cincinnati. \$5.

Young people who have a knack for drawing and ambition to make it of practical use as contributors to newspapers will find this book of real value. It has hosts of illustrations and a multitude of helpful suggestions about the making of sketches, cartoons, etc.

FICTION

TYRANNY OF POWER (THE). By D. Thomas Curtin. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. \$2.

A story of the stress and struggle in the West Virginia coal-mine region. A coal magnate, his daughter, and a young man of good heart and an undeserved criminal record, who investigates labor troubles and finds appalling conditions, and, to complete the quartet, a double-dyed villain, play the leading rôles.

NOVELS BY SINCLAIR LEWIS: OUR MR. WRENN, THE TRAIL OF THE HAWK, THE JOB. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York. \$2 each.

The continuing vogue of Mr. Lewis's "Main Street" and "Babbitt" have led to a revival of these three early stories. "Our Mr. Wrenn" is enjoyable, because

it is natural, amusing, and free from any effort to pose. "The Job" shows Mr. Lewis in a transition state but trending strongly toward "Main Street;" and "The Trail of the Hawk" is almost negligible.

STORIES, DREAMS, AND ALLEGORIES. By Olive Schreiner. The Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. \$1.75.

Naturally, these literary odds and ends left after death by the author of a really great book, "The Story of an African Farm," vary in quality as well as in subject. There is a dramatic tale of a man and woman, there is a dog story that one is glad to have read, and there are some imaginative if slight bits of impressionism. A friend of Olive Schreiner pays her the sincere tribute of calling her "a woman of genius, foreseeing, suffering, and eager to help and to heal."

WRONG MOVE (THE). By Anna Robeson Burr. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$2.

An exciting tale of an air raid, a murder mystery, a British spy for Germany, the spy's wife's flight with a child not her own (the "wrong move") to whom her father by misapprehension leaves a

fortune, the execution of the spy, a plot to marry his widow to a Balkan prince and use the fortune to put him on a throne, and the triumph of pure love. Such incidents could hardly fail to give story interest to the book.

POETRY

COLLECTED POEMS. By John Erskine. Duffield & Co., New York. \$1.50.

It was Arthur Machen who, in a now forgotten book called "Hieroglyphics," declared that the test of literature was ecstasy. No work has survived as an actually vital contribution that has not had this quality implicit in it somewhere. It may be cold, icy, and concentrated, or it may be ardent, passionate, and fluctuating, but it must be there. And because it is not in the "Collected Poems" of Professor John Erskine, his work, metrically clever and distinguished as it admittedly is, fails to reach that high altitude where only the chosen ones may walk. Professor Erskine possesses all the equipment of the great poet except that mysterious, intangible something that makes great poets. He is scholarly, intelligent, manifestly attuned to the *nuances* of life, and entirely at home in varying meters. In one or two pieces he almost reaches the objective; "Apparition," for instance, or "Cherry Blossom." Several of the longer efforts, based upon Greek mythology ("Actæon," "The Sons of Metaneira," "Iphidamus," "Penthesileia," and "Achilles and the Maiden"), are distinguished and dramatic narratives, abounding in fine rhetoric and an absolute comprehension of meter and the fine fall of words.

POEMS OF AMERICAN PATRIOTISM. Chosen by Brander Matthews. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. \$3.50.

The chief value of this new edition of "Poems of American Patriotism" (it originally appeared as long ago as 1882) is a series of colored plates by N. C. Wyeth. These exhibit a fine virility of color and a sense of action that is stirring. The few new poems which are included commemorate the more significant dates in American history since 1882, and they include such definitive additions as H. C. Bunner's "Grant," Richard Watson Gilder's "The Burial of Sherman," Guy Wetmore Carryl's "When the Great Gray Ships Come In," and Alan Seeger's "I Have a Rendezvous with Death." In looking over the book as a whole one is struck by the fact that American patriotic verse is for the most part rather a finely lifted rhetoric than a subtle and inspired poetry.

ROOSEVELT AS THE POETS SAW HIM. Edited by Charles Hanson Towne and Mrs. Clara Thackeray Hillman. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. \$1.50.

The editors of this book have performed a labor of love in gathering together this anthology of Roosevelt poems. Among the poets represented in this volume are Rudyard Kipling, Edith Wharton, Bliss Carman, Hermann Hagedorn, Edgar Lee Masters, Owen Wister, John Hay, Vachel Lindsay, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Arthur Guiterman, and many others. Certainly, since it



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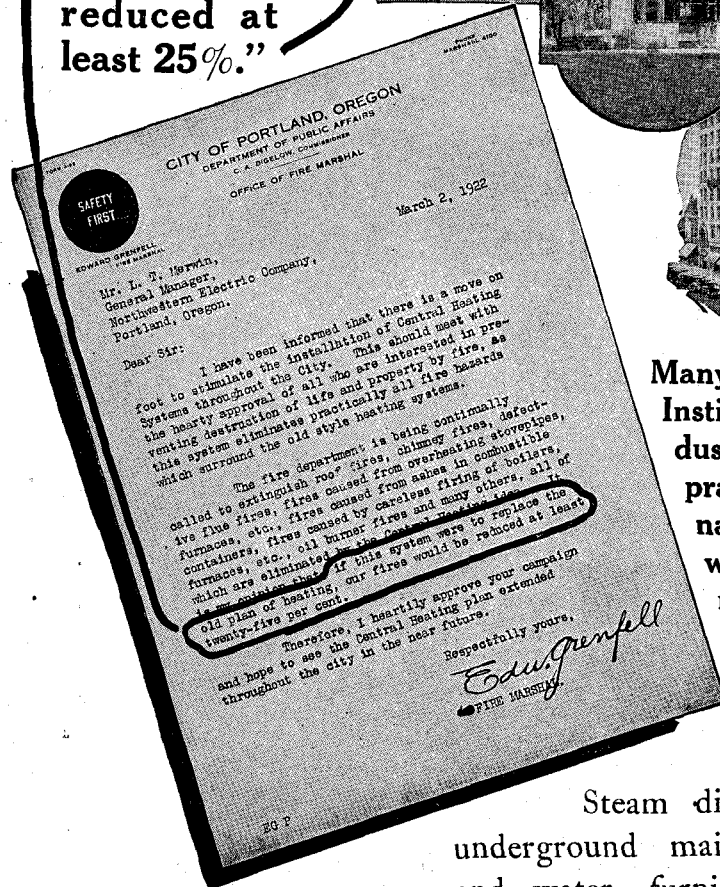
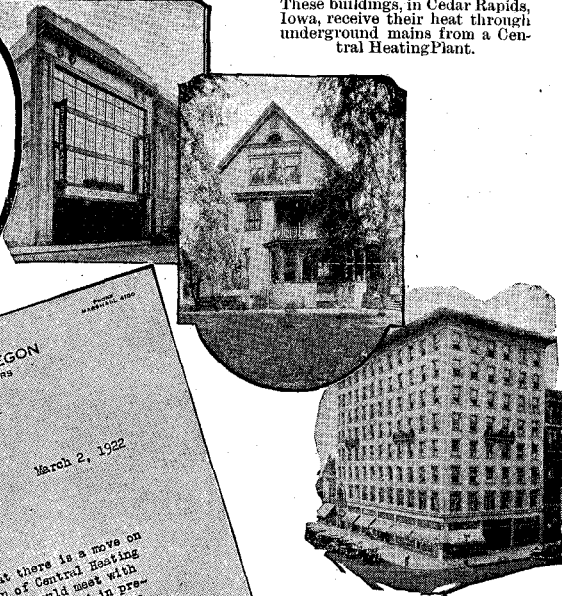
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THE BOOK TABLE (Continued)

has been the fashion to indite odes to public figures no statesman has ever received so general a poetic tribute. We do not know how many poems were inscribed to the Duke of Wellington, but there is nothing in this volume as bad as some of the verse which the exploits of the Duke called forth. On the contrary, there is work here of high literary value, and it is all genuine in spirit.

UNDER THE TREE. By Elizabeth Madox Roberts. B. W. Huebsch, New York. \$1.50.

This is an unassuming but entirely pleasing volume of child poems, somewhat on the order of Robert Louis Stevenson's "A Child's Garden of Verses." Miss Roberts rhymes with felicity and gives that quaint twist to her stanzas which is so pleasing to both children and adults. An excellent example of the fare in "Under the Tree" is this bit, called "The Sky:"

I saw a shadow on the ground
And heard a blue jay going by;
A shadow went across the ground,
And I looked up and saw the sky.

It hung up on the poplar tree,
But while I looked it did not stay;
It gave a tiny sort of jerk
And moved a little bit away.

And farther on and farther on
It moved and never seemed to stop.
I think it must be tied with chains
And something pulls it from the top.

It never has come down again,
And every time I look to see,
The sky is always slipping back
And getting far away from me.

WORLD'S GREAT RELIGIOUS POETRY (THE).

Compiled by Caroline Miles Hill. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$5.

Caroline Miles Hill's "The World's Great Religious Poetry" is the behemoth of anthologies. Meticulously conceived and executed, with indices and cross-indices, with sections and sub-sections, its eight hundred and odd pages cover the religious poetry of the world from the Assyrian "Hymn to Marduk" (2000 B.C.) to John Hall Wheelock (1923 A.D.). In between may be found the work of scores and scores of poets expressing all emotions that in any way approach the contemplation of God. A dozen names, such as the Venerable Bede, St. Patrick, Bernard of Cluny, Michael Angelo, John Donne, John Milton, Isaac Watts, William Ernest Henley, George Santayana, Edith Thomas, William Vaughn Moody, and Margaret Widdemer, will show the extreme inclusiveness of this large volume. There is undoubtedly place for such a book as this. It is the sort of volume that may be dipped into again and again with the assurance that new and unexpected beauties will continually reveal themselves. The volume exhibits the wide scope of religious poetry and the high peaks of excellency to which it rises.

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

OUR BEST POETS. By Theodore Maynard. Henry Holt & Co., New York. \$2.

Mr. Theodore Maynard, writing about some good poets with whose work he is

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attuned, makes the mistake of calling his volume "Our Best Poets." Although he is an Englishman brought up in an English tradition, Mr. Maynard attempts to put the American poets in their order of excellence. After setting Mr. Edwin Arlington Robinson at their head, he expresses regret "that at this great poet's birth the crowning gift of greatness was withheld. What is it that prevents him from being either simple, sensuous, or passionate?" It would be impossible to enlighten Mr. Maynard on this topic. If he cannot find simplicity in most of the lyrics and portraits or sensuousness and passion in "Merlin" and "Lancelot," it must be his own strange astigmatism. If any one cares to know how Mr. Maynard stands as a critic, it may be pointed out that he rates the twelve greatest contemporary English poets in this order: G. K. Chesterton, Alice Meynell, Charles Williams, Walter de la Mare, Ralph Hodgson, W. B. Yeats, Hilaire Belloc, J. C. Squire, W. H. Davies, Lascelles Abercrombie, Laurence Binyon, and John Masefield. Thomas Hardy does not enter into the race at all! Mr. Maynard evidently considers him the inferior of Laurence Binyon and J. C. Squire. Neither is A. E. Housman mentioned, or Henry Newbolt, or D. H. Lawrence, or Rudyard Kipling, or A. E., or Padraic Colum, or James Stephens, or Anna Wickham, or Richard Aldington, or—but one could go on endlessly.

PENGUIN PERSONS AND PEPPERMINTS.
By Walter Prichard Eaton. The W. A. Wilde Company, Boston. \$1.50.

The test of the true essay is personality. If that quality is there, it doesn't matter what the essay is about. The born essayist can ramble along in the most agreeable fashion about Leviathan or a lobster, the Peace Treaty or a piece of string, a symphony or a rubber band. Walter Prichard Eaton is of this sort. One doesn't necessarily have to agree with him to enjoy his essays. "Penguin Persons and Peppermints" is a heterogeneous enough collection, for it ranges from the coming of spring to Thumping Dick (a place, not a person) and to Amy Lowell (a thumper of a different sort). One may dip into this book at random and chance upon a perfectly serious essay on that forgotten poet Frederick Goddard Tuckerman (not to be mixed up with the better-known Henry T. Tuckerman), or, turning a few pages, discover the author's sad confession about giving up golf forever. Mr. Eaton is whimsical, comical, ironic, learned, serious, absurd, and graceful, as he chooses.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

MEMORIES OF TRAVEL. By Viscount Bryce. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$2.50.

Lord Bryce's accounts of his travels in Europe, Iceland, the Pacific islands, Palestine, Central Asia, and America are brief, but are far more than records of personal experience. His powers of observation were remarkable; he tells us of the way in which people live and sometimes of political and economic conditions. One instance of this is his com-

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THE BOOK TABLE (Continued)

parison of the squalor of Icelandic cottages and Liverpool slums—not at all to the latter's advantage.

Bryce was slight of form, but remarkably wiry and of great endurance; so that he was no mean mountaineer. He was also a true lover of nature, and his descriptions are finely wrought and free from emotionalism. The chapter on "Scenery of North America" must have been one of the latest things he wrote. He had been inclined to underrate the romance of our scenery as compared with that of Europe, because of the latter's human or historic associations. But in this paper he asked: "Are there not regions, such as parts of western America, where the human associations, historic and literary, are absent, but in which particular pieces of scenery affect our emotions and imagination in a way practically indistinguishable from that which European scenery is deemed to do?"

EDUCATIONAL

WINSTON SIMPLIFIED DICTIONARY (THE).

Edited by William D. Lewis and Edgar A. Singer. The John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia. \$1.

This Dictionary for desk and home is compact and is well planned in its typography. It is not a condensation from some larger work, but is edited and built up with a special view to making the best possible use of the space without regard to what other books have done. We particularly note the bold-faced type in which the words spelled and defined are printed. Special attention has been given to definitions. On the other hand, the etymology of words is omitted altogether; probably it was worth while to do this in order to give space for the more immediate necessities of such a book. Dr. Lewis, who edits the book, has been among the best known of American high school teachers and is Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction in Pennsylvania.

BOOKS RECEIVED

FICTION

COLE OF SPYGLASS MOUNTAIN. By Arthur Preston Hankins. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. \$1.75.

FOOTLIGHTS. By Rita Weiman. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. \$2.

GRAYS (THE). By Charlotte Bacon. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. \$2.

HOLY TREE (THE). By Gerald O'Donovan. Boni & Liveright, New York. \$2.

MAINSRING. By V. H. Friedlaender. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. \$2.

MURDO. By Konrad Bercovici. Boni & Liveright, New York. \$2.

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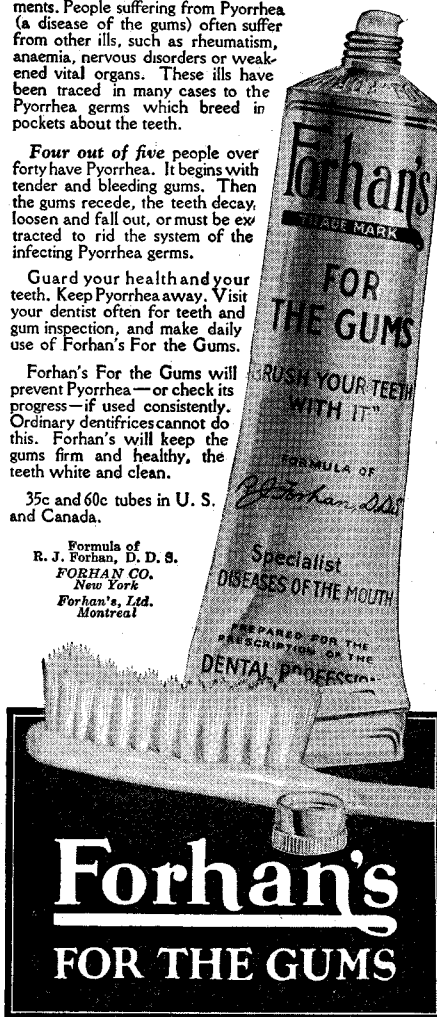
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CONTRIBUTORS' GALLERY

It is not often that we find so short a story so complete in plot, character, and color as "Father Rovier Gets a Letter." It is by Fullerton Waldo, associate editor of the Philadelphia "Public Ledger."



The cartoon of Mr. Waldo which accompanies this note was drawn by Wyncie King, of Ardmore, Pennsylvania, free-lance artist and husband of Hor-tense Flexner King, the poet.

EDWARD CORSI is educational director of the Haarlem Community House of New York City. The facts in his article were supplied by the Ambassador himself, whom Mr. Corsi knows personally. Mr. Corsi was recently in Italy, where he was special correspondent for "La Folgia," the leading Italian weekly in this country.

EDWARD L. CONN has long been a newspaper man, a correspondent in Washington, and by residence in Japan has had rather exceptional opportunities to study the various aspects of Japanese life. Mr. Conn has written for The Outlook before.

C. K. TAYLOR, whose articles on the physical development and the mental classification of children have attracted Nation-wide attention, in the present issue discusses a plan for teaching civics. He goes to Socrates for his method and to primitive man for his material. His conclusions, however, are modern.

D. R. A. C. TRUE was born in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1853, and educated at Wesleyan University and at Harvard. In 1889 he joined the staff of the Office of Experiment Stations of the United States Department of Agriculture in an editorial capacity, and was promoted to vice-director and then director, holding the latter office until 1915, when the States Relations Service was established. Since then he has been director of that service. He was dean of the first Graduate School of Agriculture in the United States, which was held at Ohio University in 1902. For over thirty years he has been closely associated with the movement for the development of agricultural education and research throughout the United States and in other countries through colleges, schools, experiment stations, and extension work in both administrative and advisory capacities.

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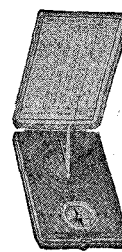
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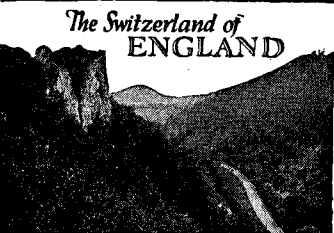
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BY THE WAY

In an interesting booklet called "Park Street, New and Old," Messrs. Houghton Mifflin Company announce their removal on the first of May from No. 4 Park Street, Boston, to No. 2 of the same historic street. Early next year they will be joined in their new building by the Old Corner Book Store. Thus will be reunited in location, though separate as organizations, two enterprises whose predecessors from 1828 to 1865 occupied together the historic building at the corner of School and Washington Streets.

Perhaps no other street in America has within a short compass more interesting historical and literary associations than Park Street, as noted in the booklet above mentioned. No. 1 was the site of the old mansion of the Wigglesworths, "leaders alike in Puritan theology and the Calcutta trade;" in No. 2 "the Christian Science faith had its inception;" No. 4 and No. 5 were the homes respectively of Josiah Quincy the younger and the elder. Then comes the Union Club, founded in 1863; then the home of George Ticknor, historian of Spanish literature. With Boston Common on one side of these mansions, at the other is the Old Granary Burying Ground, where lie the bones of the parents of Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock and Samuel Adams, Elizabeth Vergoose, the author of the rhymes that bear the latter part of her name, and her publisher, Thomas Fleet. To Park Street, to see their publishers, have come many of the foremost authors of America—including "a trio of studious young men interested alike in history and politics—Henry Cabot Lodge, Theodore Roosevelt, and Woodrow Wilson."

Some old Sussex folk, according to a correspondent of the London "Country Life," still believe in the efficacy of a charm to drive away the ague. This charm must be written on a three-cornered piece of paper and must be worn around the neck until it drops off. It runs as follows:

Ague, ague, I thee defy,
Three days shiver,
Three days shake,
Make me well for Jesus' sake!

"The old inhabitants," the writer continues, "call ague medicine 'charm stuff,' as distinguished carefully from what they call 'physical medicine.' That means medicine out of a bottle, but is quite distinct from 'doctors' stuff,' which means a tonic."

"Mr. Mongeillo, assisted by Captain Edward J. Sweeney, of the Radnor township police force, made his guests welcome in true Italian style, and about eight o'clock all sat down to an elaborate dinner, which included spaghetti à la Italienne, roast turkey, chicken, sweetbreads, with all the trimmings thereof."

This quotation from the Wayne (Pa.) "Times" will be seen to have real significance when it appears that the dinner was given in celebration of the

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BY THE WAY—(Continued)

granting to Mr. Mongello of his citizenship papers. The pride and joy of this humble worker of Italian birth on becoming a citizen of "this great and glorious Republic" were such that he felt he must give an elaborate banquet in celebration of the event. Twenty-five of the most prominent citizens of Delaware County were present as Mr. Mongello's guests, and the Wayne "Times" gave a column's space to the report of the celebration and the speeches accompanying it.

"Ambassador Herrick," said a returned tourist, as reported in the "Argonaut," "told me in Paris that a good deal of the so-called extortion we tourists complain about is due to misunderstandings. He instanced the case of a tourist in Brussels who got on a tramcar to make the whole journey around the exterior boulevards. When the conductor asked him where he wanted to go, he said: 'Tout la journee.' He thought this meant, 'The whole journey,' but it really meant, 'All day long.' And so the conductor, putting him down as an eccentric, gave him fifteen tickets and charged him fifteen francs. Fifteen francs! What extortion! The tourist from that day could not knock Europe and European grafters hard enough."

One of the most interesting announcements at the recent Travel Show in New York City was that tourists to Czechoslovakia may go to its capital, the ancient and picturesque city of Prague, by airplane from Paris in seven hours, starting at 9 A.M. and arriving at 4 P.M. This service is now a daily one, though it was interrupted for a while by the disturbances in the Ruhr. Tourists can also go to Prague by airship from Paris, the service being subsidized by the Governments of France, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania. Fares are 600 francs (about \$42) by airplane and 750 francs (about \$52) by airship. The service will be extended to Belgrade soon and to Constantinople when conditions permit. A service between London and Prague will also be started in a short time, it is announced.

In an English weekly's "Question Box" a reader asks, "How do you pronounce Battling Siki?" The answer: "Most people call it Seekee, but a school-teacher tells us that one of her pupils, asked about Psyche, wrote: 'Psyche was a black boxer who fought Carpentier.'"

To Summer Hotel Proprietors

Spring days bring summer vacation plans. Outlook readers will be influenced by your announcement in the Annual Out-of-Doors Number, issue of May 23d.

This special issue will contain entertaining articles and pictures on vacation subjects and the announcements of the leading summer hotels. We recommend the use of adequate space in this issue.

Resort advertising will also be concentrated in the second and fourth issues of May and June. Special hotel rate, 60 cents a line. Last form closes eleven days in advance of date of issue.

Travel Department

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FOR RENT AT ISLE au HAUT on island, Penobscot Bay, eight-room cottage with bath; shore front, extensive view sea and neighboring islands, artesian-well water; cottage newly decorated and furnished. H. F. STONE, Columbia University, New York City.

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White Mts. Sugar Hill, N. H. For sale, rent, or exchange. Cottage, furnished. About 20 acres. Wm. E. Satchell, Owner, 211 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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NEW YORK

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Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—Kind Christian woman as working housekeeper. Three adults. Near New York. Moderate wages. Good home. 3,630, Outlook.

WANTED—Practical nurse to assist elderly lady who is lame. References and interview required. Address Box 115, Orange, N. J.

WORKING housekeeper for a gentleman residing in Wayne, Pa. Must be good cook. Good home, reasonable wages. Reply 3,652, Outlook.

WANTED, June 11, two general houseworkers, Protestant women who prefer to remain in city for summer. Private family, private house. Liberal time off. 3,665, Outlook.

WANTED, woman for work by the hour who is competent to interview and select domestics. 3,664, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED—Frenchman to tutor children and act as guide for family touring France this summer. Must have references of educational and moral standing. In answering state terms and enclose photograph. 3,630, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

YOUNG married woman who is trained child psychologist, camping in Adirondacks for summer, will assume care of child. Special skill in developing a child's finest possibilities. 3,631, Outlook.

GRADUATE nurse, returning to England, will give care and companionship in return for fare. Mrs. Edith Whitaker, Martha Washington Hotel, New York.

DIEITIAN—College graduate, experienced, desires position in hospital or college. Capable of teaching and supervising dietary department. 3,638, Outlook.

TRAINED nurse wishes to be traveling companion to invalid or with children for summer. Expenses and part salary. E. Files, 144 Cortland Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

REGISTERED nurse, college graduate, will accompany patient or children to Pacific coast after June 22 in return for expenses. 3,661, Outlook.

Business Situations

SECRETARY—Young woman, college graduate, executive, secretarial training, desires responsible position. 3,633, Outlook.

STENOGRAPHER—Resident position, school, institution; thoroughly experienced, well educated. Box 3,648, Outlook.

I HAVE HAD CONTINUALLY FOR SOME YEARS DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY IN ENGINEERING, EXECUTIVE, PRODUCTION, AND SALES FIELDS. WILL SHORTLY CONSUMMATE PRESENT WORK AND WOULD APPRECIATE INTERVIEW WITH REGARD TO CONSULTING OR PERMANENT BUSINESS CONNECTION. 3,640, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

TRAVELING companion. College man wishes to travel abroad as companion during summer in return for expenses; can drive car; will tutor if required. Address 3,447, Outlook.

COLLEGE graduate who has had many years' experience in teaching wishes to secure position as chaperon and companion to one or more young ladies. She has traveled extensively, both in this country and in Europe, and is capable of giving advanced instruction as well as friendly care and competent oversight. 3,584, Outlook.

COLLEGE girl, with experience, desires European travel position for summer months as companion or tutor for one or two young girls. Expenses and modest salary. Best references. 3,589, Outlook.

TEACHER desires position during summer in office, private home, or traveling. 3,594, Outlook.

EXPENSES only, for conducting one or more through Europe. Young woman, extensively traveled, highest culture, adaptable disposition. Miss Fiske, 34 West 75th St., N. Y.

WANTED, by French woman with college education, situation as companion or tutor; speaks also Spanish and German. Available June 10. References furnished. 3,627, Outlook.

LADY, experienced, wishes to travel to England as companion in return for expenses. References. 3,623, Outlook.

SUMMER position by cultured young woman who has traveled and had both business and social experience; can operate typewriter and drive car. 3,634, Outlook.

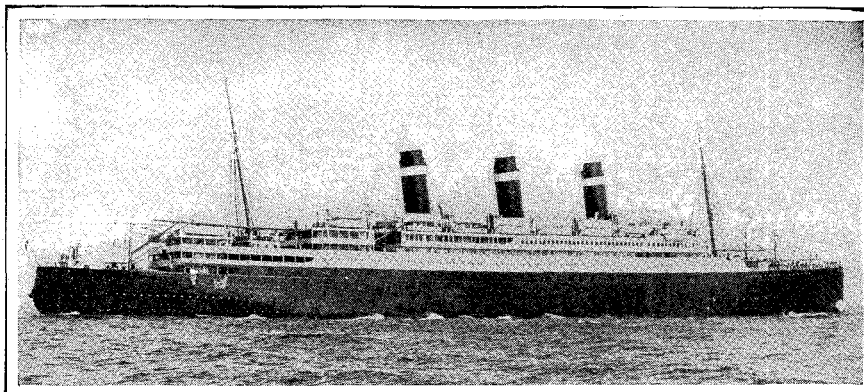
COLLEGE girl wishes position as companion to lady or as companion-tutor to young girl during summer. Very fond of outdoor sports. Protestant. 3,639, Outlook.

REFINED young woman will care for children or adults in return for expenses to Europe. German speaking. Best references. 3,641, Outlook.

LADY, twenty-six, would like to hear from single women thirty to thirty-five, with view of companionship. Elsie May, 17 Maplewood Ave., Portsmouth, N. H.

COLLEGE girl wishes to be occupied this summer either as companion to children or to older persons, or in any position of trust. HIGHLY recommended. REFERENCES exchanged. 3,644, Outlook.

GENTLEWOMAN will take entire charge of child (normal, of good parentage) in health-giving Colorado Springs (or elsewhere). Will seek to make child happy, to develop mentally and morally. Will arrange living conditions consistent with emolument. 3,660, Outlook.



THE NEW RED STAR LINER BELGENLAND

THE GROWING ATLANTIC FLEET

THE latest addition to the ever-growing list of transatlantic palaces is the new Red Star liner Belgenland, which arrived in New York on her maiden voyage on April 14. This beautiful vessel, though only half the size of the Majestic or Leviathan, is particularly noteworthy for the beauty and luxury of its appointments.

One decided novelty is a screen of crystal-clear glass separating the first-class dining saloon from a large reception hall or ballroom. Through this screen a vista about 200 feet long is obtained. In the construction of this screen it was necessary to find a kind of glass that would stand a severe fire test. The materials employed were finally subjected to a test of two hours under fierce flames before receiving the approval of the fire underwriters.

The Belgenland has an unusually large number of first-class cabins with private sitting-rooms and private baths attached. The beds are of special design, constructed of mahogany and oak. These beds were given their final polish at Antwerp by Flemish workmen, who have a knack of imparting a wonderful luster to polished wood.

Another feature, which will appeal to mothers, is a nursery, equipped for the comfort of children of all ages and in charge of an experienced nurse. Toward bedtime comes the story-telling hour, when the matron will read bedtime tales

for the girls and a well-seasoned salt will spin seafaring yarns for the boys. In the meantime father and mother may enjoy their game of shuffleboard on the upper deck or snatch a rubber of bridge in the card-room.

It is interesting to know that on sailing from Antwerp on her maiden voyage the Belgenland was blessed by Cardinal Mercier and consecrated to the creation of closer ties between America and Belgium.

The Belgenland, though the eighth largest ocean liner, is by far the largest ship that has ever entered the seaport of Antwerp. This port is forty-eight miles up the River Scheldt, and the navigation of this narrow river by such a huge vessel calls for the most expert handling. Her first arrival at Antwerp direct from the shipyard at Belfast was the occasion of a great ovation by the people of Belgium. Fathers, mothers, and children lined the shores of the Scheldt for miles to witness the arrival of the largest ship that has ever passed up this historic stream. And undoubtedly this stately ship moving steadfastly up the river had a special significance in the eyes of the Belgians. For the Belgenland represents the strengthening of commercial ties between Belgium and America—two countries that have learned to love and respect each other through the tribulations and sorrows of the World War.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

FRENCH teacher, young lady, as companion to family going abroad. Highest references. 3,651, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

BRYN MAWR graduate, 26, teacher, experienced European traveler, wishes position for summer. 3,593, Outlook.

TEACHER, college graduate, desires position as tutor-companion-governess. Experienced. References. Free June 19. Will travel for expenses only. 3,603, Outlook.

TEACHER, kindergarten, wishes position as companion or governess for summer. 3,621, Outlook.

GOVERNESS, English woman, Protestant, educated, capable, experienced, desires position, children 4-9. Excellent references. 3,623, Outlook.

GOVERNESS to young children or companion to growing girls and boys. Young lady, college student, available June 15 to October 1. 3,624, Outlook.

YOUNG French girl, 24, university graduate, desires position as tutor, companion, or governess. French, Spanish, music. 2 years' experience teaching. Can prepare for college entrance examinations. References exchanged. 3,647, Outlook.

TEACHER, 27, experienced, desires position in family during summer months. Tutor, nurse, companion. References. 3,662, Outlook.

YOUNG university instructor, educated at Williams and best universities of country, wishes position for summer as tutor in mathematics. 3,659, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

EXPERIENCED French teacher would like position for summer months as tutor to children or companion to lady. No objection to country or travel. New York and Cleveland references. 3,653, Outlook.

TUTOR-governess, companion. French Swiss diplomée. Languages, music, school studies. European travels. Highest references. 3,649, Outlook.

SOUTHERN young girl with teaching experience desired as position as companion, governess, or tutor (of small children). Good references. 3,645, Outlook.

WIDOW of French officer wishes position as governess. French, music; willing to help with mending. References exchanged. 3,646, Outlook.

NURSERY governess. Refined, educated young American. 3,656, Outlook.

HOLYOKE graduate, refined, adaptable, will travel during summer as tutor or companion. 3,658, Outlook.

MICHIGAN student, specializing in English and mathematics, desires position as tutor after June 15. Highest recommendations. 3,663, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

MISS Guthman, New York shopper, will shop for you, services free. No samples. References. 309 West 99th St.

HOME school for a few talented children summer months. Berkshire foothills. 3,309, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in care of obstetrical patients a very thorough course of six months is offered at the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., N. Y. Monthly allowance and full maintenance is furnished. For further information address Directress of Nurses.

BOYS wanted. 500 boys wanted to sell Outlook each week. No investment necessary. Write for selling plan, Carrier Department, The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Woman physician will take in her beautiful modern country home and care for mentally defective young woman; references exchanged. 3,536, Outlook.

SUMMER, Adirondack Lodge. Col. hospital woman will mother little girl. 3,583, Outlook.

EXCELLENT, wholesome board, education to children over four. Circulars. Atlantic City, Post Office Box 1,233.

EDUCATED woman of good family take into her home four girls between 10 and 18 years of age, supervising education and social life as a mother would do. References essential. Box 3,654, Outlook.

AUTOMOBILES

AUTOMOBILE owners, garagemen, mechanics, send today for free copy American most popular motor magazine. Contains hundreds of articles on overhauling, repairing, ignitions, carburetors, batteries, etc. Autom Digest, 527 Butler Bldg., Cincinnati.